# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.




## NOTICE

*To the next of kin and distributees of the Estates of the late Neill Buie, Dan'l Buie, Mary Buie and Flora Buie (Bun) deceased, being the first Cousins of the said deceased.*

ALL persons claiming to be the next of kin and distributees of the above Estates, are required to furnish proof of their relationship on or before the 21st March instant, at which time I shall proceed to make distribution of the personal Estate among those proved to be entitled. *All first cousins, whether citizens or aliens,* will be entitled to an equal share in the distribution.

On the day above named, Monday the 21st March, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, I will sell at public Auction, about $500 in silver coins, belonging to said Estates. Such of the distributees as prefer to receive their distributive shares of this coin in kind, can attend and bid off the same, and settle therefor by giving receipts for the amounts of their purchases, as so much towards their distributive shares of the Estate.

All persons holding claims against the Estate and all who are still indebted, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up before the day above named, as I am determined to close up the whole business at that time. ARCH'D McLEAN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1864. 11-6t*3tpd

## Camp 18th N. C. Troops,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*t1Apd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

## Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864. 98-*3m

## FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and 2 children aged 3 years and 4 months respectively. The woman is a good washer and ironer and can do plain cooking and is a reliable servant. I will hire them for their board and will furnish their clothing myself if a good home offers.

E. J. LILLY.

March 12. 14*2t

## NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2,00

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER is now in press. Price 75 cts.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—third edition is just published. It is entirely a Southern work, and is one of the best Grammars published. Price $1 50.

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $20.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER, just published, is now sold extensively. Price 50 cts.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK is now in Press and will be ready soon. Price 1 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $2 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price 10 cts.

HILL'S POEMS, second edition is nearly exhausted. Price 1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6-*tf

## Southern Publications on Hand.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials, | $3 00 |
| The Bohemian, | 1 25 |
| Rival Administrations, | 1 00 |
| The Siege of Vicksburg, | 2 50 |
| Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor, | 8 00 |
| Warren's Surgery, | 5 00 |
| The Aid-de-Camp, | 2 25 |
| Gilham's Manual, | 9 00 |
| Army Regulations, | 5 00 |
| Evolutions of the Line, | 5 00 |
| Wheeler's Cavalry, | 6 50 |
| Volunteer's Field and Camp book, | 75 |
| Napoleon's Maxims of War, | 1 00 |
| Cavalry Drill by Patten, | 1 50 |
| Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill, | 1 00 |
| The Volunteer's Hand-book, | 1 00 |
| School of the Guides, | 1 00 |
| Second Year of the War, | 5 00 |
| York's English Grammar, | 1 50 |
| Smith's English Grammar, revised, | 2 00 |
| The Confederate Speller, | 1 50 |
| Our Own Speller, | 1 00 |
| The Dixie Primer—Pictorial, | 50 |
| The Confederate Primer, | 50 |
| Our Own Primer, | 50 |
| Southern Methodist Primer, | 50 |
| First Book in Composition, | 1 50 |
| Our Own First Reader, | 75 |
| The First Dixie Reader, | 50 |
| Bingham's Latin Grammar, | 3 00 |
| Geographical Reader with Maps, | 2 00 |
| Hill's Poems, | 1 50 |
| The Guerillas, Dialogues, | 50 |
| Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1, | 25 |
| Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2, | 50 |
| Capers' Catechism, | 25 |
| Sermon Catechism, by Wood, | 25 |
| Historical Scripture Questions, | 50 |
| Sunday School Bell, | 50 |
| Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell, | 50 |
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| Step Sister, | 2 00 |
| Darrell Markham, | 2 50 |
| Campaign from Texas to Maryland, | 2 00 |
| No Name, by Wilkie Collins, | 4 00 |
| Aurora Floyd, by " | 3 00 |
| Les Miserables Fantine, | 2 00 |
| " " Corsette, | 2 00 |
| " " Maurius, | 2 00 |
| " " St. Dennis, | 2 00 |
| Bonnie Blue Flag, | 50 |
| Cotton Field Melodies, | 25 |

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.


# OBSERVER.
## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1864.

GOV. VANCE TO SPEAK IN FAYETTEVILLE.—It is with great pleasure that we publish the following letter from Gov. Vance, accepting the invitation so cordially tendered to him during the session of our County Court last week:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh March 14, 1864.
DAVID McNEILL, Esq., Chm'n Cumberland Co. Court:

Dear Sir:—I am honored by the reception of your invitation to become the guest of Cumberland, and to address the people at some day to be fixed by myself.

I accept the invitation with unalloyed pleasure, and only regret that the state of my own health and that of my family will not permit me now to designate the day. I will do so, however, in the course of a week.

With my sincere thanks to yourself and those you represent,

Believe me, sir, your very ob't sv't,
Z. B. VANCE.

LORD CORNWALLIS AND GEN. BUTLER.—Preparatory to the second invasion of North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis, Major James Henry Craig, subsequently Governor General of Canada, at the head of a small body of troops, assisted by a naval armament, under the command of Capt. Barclay, captured Wilmington on the 29th January 1781. Lord Cornwallis entering the State from South Carolina, crossed the Catawba on the 1st February at Cowan's Ford, where Gen. Davidson fell, in a gallant but ineffectual attempt to resist the passage of the river. The memorable retreat of Gen. Greene across the State into Virginia, and his almost immediate return to North Carolina, are familiar events to all readers of revolutionary history. On the 20th February Lord Cornwallis issued a proclamation which, after reciting his "driving the rebel army out of this province," invites "all faithful and loyal subjects to repair without loss of time, with their arms and ten days' provisions, to the royal standard now erected at Hillsboro," and unite with him in effectual measures to suppress "the remains of rebellion" in the province. With Wilmington, our commercial emporium, and Hillsborough, the seat of government, in his possession, and no organized body of forces to resist his onward progress, he seems to have supposed that *ten*, instead of Mr. Seward's *ninety*, days would suffice to crush out *"the remains of rebellion."* On the 15th March he achieved the fatal victory at Guilford Court House; from thence he passed by Fayetteville to Wilmington, where he arrived on the 7th April, and on the 10th, in a despatch to Sir Henry Clinton, summed up the results of the campaign as follows: "I cannot help expressing my wishes that the Chesapeake may become the seat of war, even (if necessary) at the expense of abandoning New York. Until Virginia is in a manner subdued, our hold of the Carolinas must be difficult if not precarious. The rivers in Virginia are advantageous to an invading army; but North Carolina is of all the provinces in America the most difficult to attack (unless material assistance could be got from the inhabitants, the contrary of which I have sufficiently experienced,) on account of its great extent, of the numberless rivers and creeks, and the total want of interior navigation." He remained in Wilmington until about the close of the month, and on the 14th May crossed the Meherrin, for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. Phillips at Petersburg.

A comparison of the course of events and the condition of affairs in North Carolina, now and then, might afford much food for reflection and substantial reasons for congratulation and encouragement.

Our purpose at present, however, is simply to exhibit record evidence of the character of the warfare waged against us by the mother country in 1781, as contrasted with the humanity of our sister States, 80 years thereafter. To find a parallel for the latter, we must revert to the history of the middle ages. Xenophon, whose famous retreat at the head of the Ten Thousand, 22 centuries ago, has been compared to that of Gen. Greene from the Catawba to the Roanoke, by one of our own writers, familiar with ancient and modern history, instead of burning mills and manufactories and the destruction of agricultural implements, secured the peaceful tillers of the soil, in the hostile regions through which he passed, from molestation. Lord Cornwallis was the ablest of the British commanders who attempted our subjugation, during the American Revolution. The following orders issued by him at the several dates prefixed, shew that he was as humane and chivalrous as he was brave and able. They are copied from the manuscript Order Book of Lord Cornwallis, in the possession of a friend of ours:

"HEADQUARTERS, CANTHARD'S PLANTATION,
2d Feb'y 1781.

"*Orders.*—Lord Cornwallis is highly displeased that several houses were set on fire during the march this day, a disgrace to the army, and that he will punish with the utmost severity any person or persons who shall be found guilty of committing so disgraceful an outrage. His Lordship requests the commanding officers of corps will endeavor to find out the persons who set fire to the houses this day."

"HEADQUARTERS, SALISBURY, 5th Feb'y 1781.

"It is with great concern that Lord Cornwallis acquaints the army that he has lately received the most shocking complaints of the excesses committed by the troops. He calls in the most serious manner on the officers commanding Brigades and Corps to put a stop to this licentiousness, which must inevitably bring disgrace and ruin on His Majesty's service. He is convinced that it is in their power to prevent it, and has seen so many proofs of their zeal for the service of their country that he cannot doubt of their utmost exertions to detect and punish offenders, without which the blood of the brave and deserving soldiers will be shed in vain, and it will not be even in the power of victory to give success.

"Great complaints having been made of negroes straggling from the line of march, plundering and using violence to the inhabitants, it is Lord Cornwallis' positive orders that no negro shall be suffered to carry arms on any pretence, and all officers and other persons who employ negroes are desired to acquaint them that the Provost Marshal has received orders to seize and punish on the spot any negro following the army who may offend against this regulation."

"HEADQUARTERS, DOBBIN'S HOUSE,
17th Feb'y 1781.

"Lord Cornwallis is very sorry to be again obliged to call the attention of the Officers of the Army to the repeated orders against plundering. He desires that the orders given on the 28th Jan'y, 4th Feb'y, and the 16th Feb'y, may be read at the head of each Troop and Company on each of the three first halting days, and he assures the officers, that if their duty to their King and country, and their feelings for humanity, are not sufficient to enforce their obedience to them, he must, however reluctant, make use of such power as the military laws have placed in his hands."

"BRIGADE MORNING ORDERS, 2d March 1781.

"A foraging party, consisting of one Officer, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and twenty-four Privates, to assemble at the guns this morning at eight o'clock with the Battalion horses.

"Notwithstanding every order, every entreaty, that Lord Cornwallis has given to the army to prevent the shameful practice of plundering and distressing the country, and those orders backed by every effort that can have been made by Brigadier General O'Hara, he is shocked to find this evil still prevails, and ashamed to observe that the frequent complaints he receives from Headquarters of the irregularity of the Guards, particularly affects the credit of this corps. He therefore calls upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and those men who are yet possessed of the feelings of humanity and actuated by the best principles of soldiers, *the love of their country, the good of the service,* and the honor of their own corps, to assist with the same indefatigable diligence, the General himself is determined to persevere in—in order to detect and punish all men and women so offending, with the utmost severity and example.

"The General is convinced the exertions of the officers alone will not so immediately bring about this reformation as requisite, but he trusts he may have the greatest dependence on the assistance of the non-commissioned officers and every good soldier, many of whom he knows are above these practices. The General has wished not to trouble the men with too many frequent Roll-calls, but he is sorry to find his intentions are frustrated by their irregularity, and is therefore obliged to order the most frequent Roll calls, and that all men absent therefrom shall be deemed disobedient of orders, tried and punished before the Company on the spot. Women to attend all Roll calls in the rear of the Companies, (except such as are in the service of officers,) any and every one found absent to be immediately whipped and drummed out of the brigade.

"The Commandants are desired to proceed to the trial of those men offending yesterday, and to put the sentence of the Court Martial in execution immediately, in the presence of all the officers.

"N. B. The women to attend all punishments."

The following extracts from Tarleton's Campaigns (p. 290) relates to the last official duty performed by Lord Cornwallis within our borders, and is in keeping with all that we know of his previous course. Tarleton was always spoken of as "the cruel" and frequently "the Bloody Tarleton," most unjustly, however, if the mildest of modern Northern Generals in the departments of Virginia and North Carolina be selected as a standard for comparison. More property in point of value was destroyed by the raiders between Washington and Rocky Mount than by Lord Cornwallis, in his three months' campaign, traversing the State in two different directions, and marching upwards of 600 miles.

"On the arrival of some country people, Earl Cornwallis directed Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton to dismount his dragoons and mounted infantry, and to form them into a rank entire, for the convenient inspection of the inhabitants, and to facilitate the discovery of the villains who had committed atrocious outrages the preceding evening. A sergeant and one private dragoon were pointed out and accused of rape and robbery. They were conducted to Halifax, where they were condemned to death by martial law. The immediate infliction of the sentence exhibited to the army and manifested to the country the discipline and justice of the British General."

This example was rendered more imposing by the fact, that Col. Tarleton's legion had advanced four miles beyond Halifax, when the miscreants were detected, and the legion required to return. The whole army was delayed an entire day, in order to carry out the sentence of the Court Martial.

Two orders of earlier date than those given above, and one of the 16th of February, are omitted to avoid occupying too great a space in our columns.

THE DAHLGREN DOCUMENTS.—From the manner in which the yankee papers received and published the "Order" of Gen. Dahlgren to burn Richmond and kill President Davis and his Cabinet, we infer that even they for once blushed for the monstrous barbarity of their system of warfare—blushed all the more, doubtless, because of the failure of the diabolical purpose. The Richmond papers state that only one, and that a Philadelphia paper, made any remark upon the subject. As to the New York Herald, that paper, while it could not sanction the order, endeavored to break the force of the shocking exposure by saying:—

"It is not believed here that the italicised words, and "Jeff, Davis and Cabinet killed," were contained in the original order, but were interpolated by the enemy in order to inflame the passions of their own soldiers, who are becoming lukewarm."

The disappointment of the yankee nation at the failure of the raid seems to be accounted for by the disclosure of the confident expectation they entertained of its resulting in the capture of Richmond. The following was published in the Tribune of the 4th:—

"The latest dispatch from Kilpatrick to Gen. Pleasonton, dated Spottsylvania C. H., Sunday morning 11 o'clock, states that he crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford at 4 o'clock A. M., Sunday, surprised the rebel pickets asleep, and captured a Captain, Lieutenant and fifteen men. The concluding words of his dispatch were: "Twenty miles nearer Richmond, and all right. Will double my bet of $5,000 that I enter Richmond."

HON. THOS. S. ASHE.—The Richmond Whig bears the following testimony to the deservedly high stand occupied by Mr. Ashe in the late Congress:—

"There being now a vacancy to be filled, we trust that we will not be accused of unwarrantable interference in the affairs of our sister State, when we express the hope that Mr. Ashe may be returned. No member of the late Congress enjoyed a more enviable character, or was held in higher esteem than Col. Ashe. His fine attainments prompted his appointment on one of the most important committees of the House, and his diligent attention to the practical business of legislation gave him an influence which was highly honorable to the Old North State."

"THE VOICE OF THE PRESS."—Under this head the Raleigh Confederate says that that voice, "both in this State and in others of the Confederacy, speaks but one sentiment as to Mr. Holden's candidacy; and that is adverse to his pretensions. Every where he is looked upon with distrust and repugnance."

Even the "Conservative" Atlanta Register, which has been claimed as belonging to the Standard's peace party, turns a very cold shoulder to Mr. Holden, in such language as the following:—

"Holden, the editor of the North Carolina Standard, who is but justly, as we think, denounced as a dangerous malcontent, if not absolutely untrue to the cause of the Confederacy, has issued another sheet of his paper, (the publication of which was recently suspended) in which he announces himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, at the ensuing August election. * * * There is a test of loyalty which our observation in this revolution has led us to believe almost infallible. It is not the sentiments a man professes, but those he *omits* to profess, which oftenest denote him truly. In the card of Holden, announcing himself, there is not one word of sympathy for the cause of Southern independence, not one word of hope for the ultimate triumph of our arms, not one word of encouragement for the brave men who have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard in defence of our rights * * * We do not believe a man who had a spark of patriotism or sympathy for the Confederate cause in his composition, could frame a card for a similar purpose, even as brief as Holden's, without giving some expression of it."

This Atlanta Register is the originator and organ of what the Holden party in this State call the Georgia Peace party, hoping to create an impression that they have colaborers in Georgia. The Register very emphatically contradicts this notion in closing the article from which we have quoted above, as follows:—

"Such of our cotemporaries as persist in ascribing to the doctrines of this journal a parallelism with those of the North Carolina Standard, are either actuated by a stupidity that is pitiable, or a malice that is more than contemptible."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In hospital at the Fayetteville Arsenal, 6th of March, George W. Autry, fifer in Co B, 2d Battalion, in the 18th year of his age. Although he was not a professor of any religious denomination yet he was a bright pattern of youthful piety. Com.

In Hospital at Wilmington, 7th Dec. of Typhoid Dysentary, Corp. Jas. McSavage, of Co. I, 17th Reg't, aged 29 years.

At Point Lookout, of Chronic diarrhœa, Serg't E. M. Crowson, of Co. B. 27th Reg't N. C. T.

Killed in action near Batchelor's Creek, Feb 1, 1864 Wm. E. Pugh a private of Co. C. 51st Reg't N. C. T.

## FASTING AND PRAYER.
### Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America.

THE Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the Independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise, and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these States that Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities, that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected to the attainment of an honorable peace, so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their Representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition, and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings we have been called upon to endure, as administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and with resolute courage and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now, therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, set apart FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and I do hereby invite them on that day to repair to their several places of public worship and beseech Almighty God to "preside over our public counsels and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage, and perseverance; and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and in the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace and of free government; and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the honor and glory of His name."

{ SEAL } Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We have already noted the nomination of Mr. Ashe in the 7th District by the people of Anson. We do not know whether Mr. Ashe will be a candidate. Two candidates are announced in to-day's Observer—Alfred G. Foster, Esq of Davidson, and Col. W. P. Taylor of Chatham. Others also are spoken of as candidates.

GASTON COUNTY.—A business letter from this mountain region gives us the gratifying intelligence that—

"Holden's Convention scheme has pretty effectually died out in this county. It is cheering to note the change of sentiment in the people hereabouts, for the last eight or ten weeks, and especially since Holden's announcement for Governor. He has always pretended to be the true friend of Gov'r Vance, but having shown the cloven foot, his friends utter curses against him deep and loud. All such persons will vote for Gov. Vance, notwithstanding they were much attached to Holden, as they believed him to be true to Gov. Vance. See the deception practiced upon the unsuspecting people. It is to be hoped that Holden and his isms will be completely crushed out of the State and Confederacy between this and at the next August election."

SMALL POX.—Among the evils of the yankee invasion of the South, is the very general dissimination of this loathsome disease, which was of rare occurrence South, of the Potomac until the yankees came. Now it is all over the country. Nowhere has it been so prevalent and so fatal as at Knoxville and Nashville, in Tennessee. In the former place it is stated that there have been as many as 2200 cases at one time. As to Nashville, the Dispatch of that place, of Feb'y 7th, states that in Nov'r there were admitted into one hospital 146 cases, in Dec 325, and in January 443. In all 914, of whom 176 were citizens, 270 soldiers, and 449 negroes. In the month of January 114 died, 107 were discharged, and 570 remained under treatment on the 1st of February

At Norfolk, Va, there are 182 cases of small pox at the pest house.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—A Minister of the Methodist Church writes us that by the tax law of last year he is required to pay $150 tax on his *income* of $3000 as a Minister, whilst a Presbyterian Minister in the same place pays but $30 tax on his *salary* of $3000. The construction of the law which produces this singular result arises, he says, from the fact that, whilst the Presbyterian Church obligates itself to pay the Pastor $3000, and he could collect that salary by law, the Methodist Minister has no person bound to him. It is a mere recommendation by the Church that the Minister be paid $1000 Quarterage for clothing and $2000 for table expenses. But at the close of the year each has received his $3000. The one is called salary, the other income. The tax on salaries is 1 per cent., $30; on incomes 5 per cent, $150.

Our correspondent asks if we think this right? Certainly we do not. Congress could have had no intention thus to discriminate between the two Ministers, or classes of Ministers; and we doubt if such a construction has been put upon the law elsewhere than in the town in which this case occurred.

THE SOLDIERS' GARDENS.—We have received, in addition to former acknowledgments, seeds from Mrs. E. H. Jones, and from Miss C. W. McLauchlin of Richmond county.

## MARRIED,

In Fredericksburg, Va., at the residence of Mr. Gordon, 6th of March, by Rev. Richard Johnson, Capt. THOMAS A. BRANSON, 46th N. C. T. to Miss ELIZA G., daughter of Mr. James M. Sthreshley of Stafford county, Va.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th inst., by Noah Auman, Esq, Private B F CAGLE, Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T., to Miss M. F. STAFFORD, all of Montgomery county.

In Montgomery county, on the 10th inst., by Noah Auman, Esq., Corp'l JAMES M. A. STRIDER, Co. H, 3d Reg't N. C. T., of Montgomery county, to Miss LUCY CANADY of Moore county.

*A Change in British Feeling.*—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes under date of the 20th February: "I may as well mention another phase of British feeling. A few weeks ago I think the almost universal impression was, that the South was nearly at its last gasp, and that a few months, perhaps weeks, would see the long struggle at an end. This impression has passed away, and, how or why I cannot explain, the popular opinion is just now exactly the reverse. It is the North which is now believed to have reached nearly the last stage of exhaustion, and the general expectation now is that we shall very soon receive the news of some overwhelming reverse on the part of the Northern army, such as the capture of Washington, the march of the Southern army upon Baltimore, &c. and even the successful occupation of Philadelphia is confidently predicted. There is an air of assurance about the Secessionists in London, and their English sympathizers and allies, that I have never witnessed before since the war began, and if any dependence is to be placed upon what I have heretofore called my thermometer, there would seem to be some real grounds for this confidence. The Confederate Cotton Loan, which a few weeks ago had sunk to 30a35, has experienced a wonderful recovery, and now stands at 55 to 60. There must have been some cause for this other than the ordinary fluctuations of the money market, for the stock has not reached this latter figure at a sudden jump, but has been creeping up gradually, day by day, with a steadiness the more remarkable as there has been no apparent reason for the restoration of confidence in it among the moneyed men. I will not attempt to explain or account for the present state of things. I only tell you what that state is."

*The New Order of Exchange—Arrival and Departure of Prisoners.*—The fact that a regular, and, to all appearance, a fair exchange of prisoners, is now in operation, seems to excite the curiosity of the inquisitive, who want to know how the thing can be while Butler is still in authority in the matter. The fact is, so far as this particular system of exchange is concerned, that Butler is out of the question altogether. The arrangement is the affair especial of Commissioner Ould on the Confederate side, and Major Mulford, Commander of the truce steamer New York on the other. By virtue of the agreement between these two gentlemen, we send them in return for Confederate prisoners, delivered at City Point, a number of Federal prisoners from the Libby and Belle Isle, equivalent to seven-tenths of the number so delivered. By this means, the unjust claims of the Federal Government, which have been the subject of such long and apparently ineffective correspondence, are quietly laid on the shelf, and if the exchange continues, the last batch of yankee prisoners delivered to the Federal authorities will herald the close and completion of the exchange. Lincoln will have back the whole of his "captive army," and we will have back ours. Belle Isle and Johnson's Island, the Libby and Fort McHenry will be cleared out and made ready for the reception of new visitors.

On Saturday morning Major Mulford arrived at City Point, per steamer New York, with 600 Confederate privates, and 55 Confederate officers. Owing to the freshet in the river, the Schultz, to which they have been transferred for Richmond, did not essay the trip up, either on Saturday or yesterday, but will most likely do so to-day. In return for this number, 420 yankee privates and 40 officers will be sent down to-day to take the New York for Fortress Monroe.

*Richmond Examiner.*

*Regular Exchange of Prisoners to be made hereafter.*—The friends of the Union prisoners in the South will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been effected by which regular exchanges of prisoners will be made hereafter. The Government has gracefully receded from its determination to force Gen. Butler upon the Confederates as the only agent of exchange, and have delegated that authority to Maj. Mulford, whose associations with Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, have heretofore been pleasant as well as dignified. The first exchange under the new regulation has already taken place.—*Yankee Paper.*

*The Recognition Rumors.*—The London Morning Post of the 26th ult. in its city article continues to assert the intention of France to shortly recognise the Confederate States. It says: "The private advices from Paris, upon which we believe reliance can be placed, again allude to the negotiations now in progress preparatory to a recognition of the Confederate States of America by the French Government, although any official acknowledgment of this fact would at this moment be thought premature and undesirable."

*A Double Campaign.*—The 14th New Hampshire regiment, which was under orders for the Gulf, it appears has received a later order to "report" in New Hampshire for the purpose of voting the Abolition State ticket. The election will take place on the 8th of March, and several regiments have already been ordered home to take part in it.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

*Vessels supposed to be Captured.*—NEW YORK, March 8.—The Commercial says that advices received in this city from Bombay January 28th, state that it is feared that two other American ships, the "Southern Rights" and "Naples," have fallen victims to the pirate Alabama. These vessels both left Bombay about the middle of January for Moulmein.

The latest foreign vessels confirm the escape of the Georgia from Brest. The U. S steamer Kearsage had retuned to Brest after an unsuccessful pursuit

*Baltimore American.*

*Funding.*—Up to Saturday evening last, at the Depository in this place, $648,500 were funded in four per cent bonds. The large piles have not yet come in—the sum already funded being generally in small amounts, divided between about twelve hundred different persons. This is a good sign, and shows that the great mass of our people are becoming stockholders in the Government. It is human nature for every man to feel solicitude for a corporation in which he is pecuniarily interested, and of course those who hold Confederate bonds will feel a deep interest in the success of our common cause. Self-interest promotes patriotism.

*Charlotte Democrat.*

*The new Tax Law.*—Many persons are making inquiries as to how and when will farmers receive credit for their tithes, which the new law says shall be deducted from the five per cent. tax imposed on property used in agriculture. Our understanding of the matter is this: The credit will be allowed for the tithe of 1864. The tax is due on the 1st June, and is to be collected "as soon after as practicable"—with the farmer a final settlement will not be had until he delivers all his tithes for 1864, then, if the tithe falls short of paying his 5 per cent. tax he must pay the balance in money or in four per cent bonds. If the tithe more than pays the 5 per cent. tax he gets no pay for the overplus, because that would be making the tax-in-kind provision of the old law void, whereas the old law in this respect is still in force.—*Charlotte Democrat*

*Roll of Honor.*—A correspondent from Halifax informs us that Brig. Gen. Junius Daniel, on a visit home some time since, caused a considerable amount of food to be sold to the poor, at extraordinary low rates. He sold corn at $15 per barrel, and peas at $3 per bushel, when they were selling at $25. General Daniel has sold from his plantation food to the poor for $1,800 less than the market price: and he told one of his neighbors to inquire into the condition of a soldier's family, and if they needed any thing, to go to his farm and get it. Such conduct is noble and generous. A man thus filled with a noble charity, will always render his country noble service upon the battle-field.

Another correspondent makes honorable mention of noble conduct on the part of Rev. Wm. H. and I W. Gunniggim, of Greene county, for their benevolent care and attention to needy soldiers' families. The former spends nearly two-thirds of his time attending to their various necessities, and both have been selling corn to them at $1 a bushel, bacon at 10 to 12½ cents per pound, and other necessities in proportion. The names of such men should be inscribed in characters of living light, while their good deeds are enshrined in the grateful hearts of the poor and needy.

*Raleigh Confederate.*

*An Incident.*—A yankee taken prisoner at Lake City, says a correspondent of the Enquirer, stated that he saw a negro boy, about 18 years of age, refuse to fire, and replied, "I can't shoot thar; my young master is thar; and I played with him all my life, and he has saved me from getting a many whipping I would have got, and I can't shoot thar, for I loves my young master still." He was then told if he did not fire when the word to fire was given again, that he would be shot himself. He still refused to fire on his young master, when a yankee officer drew a pistol and shot him down.

*Under Sentence of Death.*—On yesterday morning Benjamin E. Bently, a private of Company H. 55th North Carolina Infantry, was placed in Castle Thunder to await the execution of the sentence of death, passed upon him by court martial, for desertion. Proper time has been accorded him to communicate with his friends and make his peace with God.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Filling Up as they Thin Out.*—270 Yankee prisoners from Cumberland Gap, arrived here a day or two ago. 600 more are daily expected from the Department of Tennessee.—*Richmond Whig.*

*Lincoln in Maine.*—STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, ME., March 3.—Our Legislature to-day passed resolutions in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination. Every Union member in both branches voted for the resolutions.

*Soldiers Voting.*—On the train from Weldon to this place, a few days since, there chanced to be eighty-one North Carolina soldiers, when it was suggested that a vote be taken, as between Gov. Vance and the *would be* Governor which was done by an officer in the party, with the following result: Vance SEVENTY NINE; Holden TWO—one of this wise minority so voting with the remark: "*I vote for Holden kos he'll stop the war so soon as he be elected.*"—*Ral. Confederate.*

A supposed Spy, in the person of one G. H. Hynds, was arrested in Weldon, Friday, and placed in limbo. Hynds represented himself as a Captain attached to Morgan's command. It is alleged that the accused piloted Gen. Cook in his raid which terminated in the death of that General. Hynde was recognized by a Surgeon attached to General Morgan's command, who states that the accused is a native of Kentucky, and was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in that State. He will be taken before Gen Winder this morning for examination.—*Richmond Examiner.*

ROSIN SOAP.—A lady writes to ask the proportions of ley and rosin, the process of making soap from them, and the particular kind of rosin required. We cannot answer her questions, but suppose that experience will soon satisfy her, as it satisfied the lady whose experience we mentioned a few days ago. The rosin is of course that left after distilling spirits of turpentine.

## DIED.

Of typhoid pneumonia, in Chatham county, N. C., on the 18th day of February, Mrs. MARY A. ROWE, wife of Rev. W. B. Rowe, in the 56th year of her age, leaving a kind husband and six children to mourn her death. May they be comforted by the joyful assurance that she sleeps in Jesus, and will be forever blest.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

Of typhoid pneumonia, in Chatham county, N. C., at his father's residence on the 7th day of March, ALEXANDER McL. ROWE, in the 28th year of his age. He has fallen in the morning of life, leaving us his bright example, a pious walk and a peaceful death. A dutiful son, a warm friend, and an honorable man, he possessed and practised those principles that ennoble and adorn human life.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

In Moore county, on the 7th inst., of pneumonia, Miss MARY McKENZIE, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 1st March, after a brief illness of five days, at the residence of her husband in Caswell county, MARY L. BROWN, wife of the Hon. Bedford Brown, aged 75 years.



## NOW IS YOUR TIME, LADIES.

TWO young gentlemen whose characters are beyond question, whose intellectual powers are not surpassed, wish to correspond with two young ladies whose beauty, intellect and amiability is not equalled.—Jean Valjean has light hair, black eyes, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, fair complexion and wears a 5½ boot; Monsieur Marius has light hair, hazel eyes, rather slender in form, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion and wears a 5 boot. It is not our wish to enter into a correspondence with those *little boys* about 20 or 21 years old who wears long tail coats and is too young to go into the service, but want truly a lady correspondence and no fooling relative to matrimony.

Address separately, JEAN VALJEAN,
MONSIEUR MARIUS,
51st Reg't N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade,
Petersburg, Va.

March 9. 15 1tpd

## GENERAL NOTICE TO EVERY MAN!

FELLOW-CITIZENS and Gentlemen: From many heavy persuasions I have made an attempt to please men who were friends by making public remarks favorable to Conventions. Gentlemen, I can say to you all I once took Holden's paper and he spoke very well to lead people if it was the right way, but was it the right way or not? No, he has deserted what he promised the people. In the first place, I was accused of making myself public with Holden and writing good news to him favorable to his plans, but I can say I have done no such thing; I have never made any violation of the Constitution, or given reasons for violating the Confederate Constitution. But I say look at our country and heed our wishes to favor said Government, and we cannot make Peace. I have been flattered and accused of being a Traitor; but I say no, I deny being a Traitor. I am in favor of Peace on no terms short of an honorable Peace so as to give justice to all parties; and I will say to you that we ought to do justice to the Confederate States of America. I will say that I am in favor of no more of Holden's works. I tell the world I never received a letter from Holden, and have never seen one of his Circulars, nor do I wish to see one of them. To-day having heard that some men were urging on resolutions for Public Meetings, I say hereafter I will never go to one, and therefore show that body of Conservatives that I am a man who favors the Constitution of the Confederate States. I advise every one to guard against such violation; let all be on their guard; it is time to favor love together,—giving reasons for friendship that we may be joined in one unbroken front to the enemy. I hope that all will unite in one body and make it known that we are true to the South. If any one doubts my loyalty to this Government let the people try me and I will guarantee that I am in favor of justice—not willing to favor anything that would favor the yankee's success. Let us all come out as true men and show the enemy that we will not submit to any thing short of having them all driven off our soil—having all men to see that I am true and loyal. Gentlemen, do not let any Meeting lead any of you off, for I have no opinion of a Convention (if it is unconstitutional,) for we have learned that it is unconstitutional—I never knew it until this day. I advise you to guard against them—favoring no Public Meetings or innovations. I beg all to say no more that I am a Conservative, as I am not nor wish to be one.

W. W. DUDLEY.

Sampson County, March 1. 1tpd

## LOST,

ON the 19th inst., in Robeson county, THREE NOTES, each for six hundred dollars, made by myself as principal, and Jno A. Taylor as surety, bearing date 14th day of January 1863, in favor of Duncan Crawford, and payable respectively, one, two and three years after date.

All persons are warned against receiving said Notes, as they have been paid.

HENRY HOWARD.

Feb'y 29. [w. J.] 12*3t

## Iron for Bacon.

I HAVE genuine SWEDES IRON that I will exchange with farmers for good dry BACON, pound for pound. It is in whole bars of 160 to 175 lbs each, and no fixtures for cutting. Those who do not want whole bars had best club with their neighbors. Store opened on Friday of each week.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

Feb'y 12. 7*9tpd

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec. 6, 1863. 89-*17tpd

## A HELL ON EARTH.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The experiences of this war have afforded many examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give takes precedence of all that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the credit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we doubt whether the so-called civilized world of this generation has produced anywhere any well authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Capt. Calvin C. Morgan, a brother of the famous Gen. Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prisoners. Captain Morgan was among those of his brother's expedition who, in last July, were incarcerated in the penitentiary of Ohio. On entering this infamous abode, Capt. Morgan and his companions were stripped in a reception room and their naked bodies examined there. They were again stripped in the interior of the prison, and washed in tubs by negro convicts; their hair cut close to the scalp, the brutal warden, who was standing by, exhorting the negro barber to "cut off every d—d lock of their rebel hair." After these ceremonies, the officers were locked up in cells, the dimensions of which were 38 inches in width, 6½ feet in length, and about the same in height. In these narrow abodes our brave soldiers were left to pine, branded as felons, goaded by "convict-drivers." But even these sufferings were nothing to what was reserved for them in another invention of cruelty without a parallel, unless in the secrets of the infernal.

It appears that after Gen'l Morgan's escape suspicion alighted on the warden, a certain Capt Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion (for which there were really no grounds whatever,) the brute commenced a system of devilish persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the grating, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and miserable places, was three ounces of bread and half a pint of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything but a water bucket, for the necessities of nature, which was left for days to poison the air the prisoner breathed. He was denied a blanket, deprived of his overcoat, if he had one, and left standing or stretched with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold, and the silent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion one of our prisoners was thus immured because he refused to tell Merion which one of his companions had *whistled contrary to the prison rules*. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago. Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners' cells; and Merion accused the occupants of meditating their escape. Seven of them, all officers, and among them Capt. Morgan, were taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and *the thermometer was below zero*. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumbed him, by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and then starting up to continue, in the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," says Capt. Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horror of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze and I had to put its frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this way all night, pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Capt. Morgan endured this confinement for 18 hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for *sixteen days and nights*. In this time they were visited at different periods by the physician of the penitentiary, —Dr. Loring—who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the exacting torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims. The tramp of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk,) as they thus worked for life, was incessantly going on. This black tread mill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold and dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring, who was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied, "They did not talk right yet." He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one of them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir," said the officer, "I defy you. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already inflicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes not the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive, but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their companions. With their bodies swollen and discolored, with their minds bordering on childishness, tottering, some of them talking foolishly, these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing —a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Capt. Coles," says Capt. Morgan, "as well as my brother. When he came out of his dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size, and he tottered so that I had to catch him from falling. Capt. Barton was in an awful state. His face was swollen and the blood was bursting from the skin. All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long."

Capt. Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnson's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when "he got into Beast Butler's hands he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise" —showing what comparative things misery and happiness are in this world. But he left in those black vaults of captivity he had been released from 65 brave men, who are wearing their lives away without even a small whisper of relief from that Government for which they are martyrs.

What is the Confederate definition of "retaliation?" Capt. Morgan says that on his way down the Bay to Fortress Monroe he met Col. Streight; that this famous "hostage" was fat and rubicund; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond, and complained only that he had to eat *corn bread*. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate retaliation. Is it necessary to present the contrast further than we have already done, by a relation of facts at once more truthful and more terrible than any argument or declamation could possibly be?

## THE CURRENCY ACT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is plain under this act that every tax-payer having money on hand, should fund enough in 4 per cents to pay his Confederate taxes for 1864.

The Act, Sec. 8, requires that the bonds authorized to be issued under the 6th Sec., to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, shall be for $100, or some multiple of a hundred; but does not prescribe the size of the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the 1st Sec. —but it is said, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued his instructions that these 4 per cent. bonds must also be for $100 or the multiple of a hundred; and it is said that tax-collectors will be instructed to make no change to tax payers.

I inferred from the omission in the act to prescribe the size of the 4 per cent. bonds, that it was intended to allow each tax-payer to take a bond for the amount of his tax, as nearly as he could estimate it. I learn however that the Sec'y of the Treasury fears, if the tax-collector be allowed to pay change, that tax-payers will take bonds for amounts much larger than their taxes, in order to get the change in new issues. I am not certain that the Secretary has prescribed these regulations. If he has, they should have been published in authoritative shape. Assuming that I am not misinformed as to those regulations, it follows that every tax-payer, owing a tax of less than $100, is excluded from the privilege of making his currency good for its face, as far as he owes taxes; and as to others, owing a large tax, the amount of which he cannot certainly ascertain, they must take $100 bonds, to be ready for the uncertainty as to the amount of their taxes.

As to any 4 per cent. bonds taken by any one above his taxes, they are very undesirable as an investment, because they are registered bonds, transferable only according to rules to be prescribed by the Sec'y of the Treasury, not yet published, and because they have no coupons for the interest, and are liable to taxation. They will be desirable only to pay taxes this year. Who will there be to buy them? The larger tax-payers will all provide them before the 1st April. If those owing less than $100 can receive no change they will not be buyers. Besides, the tax from the small tax payers is generally due 1st June,—only one month before the value of the $5 bill is reduced 33⅓ per cent.,—and by the 1st June much of the new issue will be in circulation. The $5 will float till 1st June, and during this month will be used to pay taxes.

Large amounts of the currency are in the hands of County Trustees, Chairmen of Common Schools, County Salt Commissioners, Executors, Guardians and other Trustees. They can invest in nothing but 4 per cent. bonds. These will be unavailable, because, for the reasons stated, they cannot be sold. As the present currency grows worse and worse to the end of the year, and then worthless, they should take *some* action. They are not authorized to fund in Confederate Stocks, and if, without authority, they take the registered 4 per cents., it will probably be entirely unavailable, at least during the war. Many persons are now raising money to pay their taxes by the sale of N. C. bonds at about 3½ for one. This would be the safest investment for guardians, executors and other trustees. I hear that the Board of Literature has instructed Chairmen to invest in the Confederate 4 per cents. I question the authority of the Board to make such an order; and deem it a very injudicious one. It would have been much better to have urged the opening of schools in every District, for such time as the currency in their hands would pay. Young ladies and old men can be found to teach them.

The 12th Sec. of the law gives the States the whole of the present year to fund in 6 per cent. 20 year bonds, the currency on hand prior to 1st April;—and at first blush, this would seem to be a provision to avoid the assumption of the power in the Congress to tax the States. Upon closer scrutiny, it will be found to be a heavy tax on the States by indirection. Suppose the Treasury of North Carolina had in it on the day this act passed, $1,000,000. It would be unable to pay out any of this money afterwards. Every person would withhold his draft, until the General Assembly should authorize it to be paid out at two-thirds of its face or provide new currency. It is said that the Sec'y of the Treasury has decided that coupons on Confederate bonds and all other dues from the Confederacy, due prior to April, and not presented for payment before 1st April, will be paid in new currency only two-thirds of the amount of such claim. The State of North Carolina will hardly adopt this rule in reference to her creditors. This million will be likely to be increased, rather than diminished, by the 1st April, since debtors to the State will make haste to pay, and the ordinance of the State Convention, which must remain in force until repealed by the General Assembly, compels all revenue officers of the State to receive *all* issues of Confederate money. All the money on hand must remain on hand, until the meeting of the Gen'l Assembly on the 3d Monday of May, as there is no power in the State Treasurer to fund the money or exchange it for new issue.

When the General Assembly shall meet, the only alternative, as to $100 notes, is to take 6 per cent. Confederate bonds. As to the currency, above $5 and under $100 bills, the General Assembly may direct the Treasurer to exchange it for two-thirds of its amount in new issues or take 6 per cent. bonds.

If the State take the 6 per cent. bonds, it is not probable that they can be sold for two-thirds of their amount in new issue, because the market will be filled with the $500,000,000 to be sold to replenish the Confederate Treasury. These bonds are to be free from taxation, the coupons are to be good to pay import and export duties and all other dues to the Government. The bonds which the States may take are liable to taxation both as to principal and interest, in the hands of a purchaser from the State, and the coupons are not good to pay any public due. Consequently they will be unsaleable.

The State must therefore make a permanent investment in these 6 per cent. bonds and make other provision, by loan or otherwise, to pay the expenses of the State Government, nearly all of which are incurred in aid of the Confederacy in conducting the war; or must submit to a loss of two-thirds of the amount on hand. This amounts to a tax on the State—or to a compulsory loan from the State.

Virginia is said to have raised last year, $9,000,000 more than was necessary, and her Legislature, just adjourned, imposed no taxes this year. If the Virginia Legislature directed their Treasurer to fund or exchange the old for the new issues, it has not come to my knowledge; nor have I seen, in the abstracts from the Message of the Governor of Georgia which have been published, any recommendation relating to what should be done with the Confederate currency on hand.

I have presented these views, in the hope, if any of them be erroneous, that you or some of your correspondents, will point out my errors;—and in the belief, that newspaper discussion may elicit views, which have not occurred to me,—and which may be beneficial. W—.

*Taxes.*—The Collector for Georgia has instructed his deputies not to receive Confederate money for taxes after the 21st, except at a reduction of 3 dollars for 2.—*Sav. Republican.*

## FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 8TH N. C. T., IVOR, VA., March 12.

Messrs. Editors: As to-day is a beautiful Spring day, and the men are lying lazily around on the pine-straw, very much wearied by their recent marches, and as I am not tired, I will give you an imperfect sketch of the part our Reg't bore in the recent raid.

The Reg't started to Franklin from this place on the morning of the 8th and arrived at Franklin that night, where we rested till next day 8 o'clock, when orders came to march in the direction of Suffolk. We marched within ten miles of Suffolk that night and lay up till 5 in the morning, when we started again, for Bethel Church, 3 miles from Suffolk, where we expected to meet the yankee pickets and also to form a junction with Gen. Ransom. When we arrived there we met neither Gen. R. nor the yankee pickets, and marched on in the direction of Suffolk. We had not marched more than a mile when Gen. R.'s command joined us from the right, and it was not long before we met the pickets, when a running fight for two miles brought us to Suffolk, where we halted a few minutes and then moved forward with the exception of some few that were left to guard and fire a house in which some negro cavalry had taken refuge. I have since learned that the negroes were guarding one of our scouts, whom they had captured a day or two previous, and were going to hang him on the 12th. The scout escaped, and the negroes rather than quit the house perished in the flames. But to return to the rout, for such it was—our boys dashed off at a double quick to cut off the cavalry—Gen. R. himself participating in the fun. They outran us and got away, but our artillery did the work for some of the black rascals. We went in their camp and after plundering sometime we fell back 2 miles and bivouacked for the night. Next morning we again started for their camps but finding that they had again occupied them, and not willing to sacrifice the life of a good soldier for the insignificant amount of plunder there was to be obtained, we fell back, having offered them battle twice or thrice and being refused. We were then ordered to this place via Franklin, when we parted with Gen. Ransom after his having bestowed some very flattering compliments on our Reg't. We camped last night 6 miles from Franklin and arrived here to-day, pretty much used up with eight days' marching, but ready to start on another yankee negro chase.

Yours, &c., LEON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 38th N. C. TROOPS, Near Orange, C. H., Va., March 12.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 38th Reg't N. C. T., J. Q. McGowen was called to the Chair, and Sergt's O. C. Hamilton and W. F. Pearsall were appointed to act as Secretaries of the meeting, when the Chairman explained the object of the meeting.

The meeting being organized, it was moved the Chair appoint a committee of ten (one from each Company) to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following named gentlemen were then appointed as a committee:

Serg'ts W C Hightower, of Co A, Duplin county; J B Martin, B. Yadkin; Sampson Warren, C, Sampson; N J King, D, Sampson; Jackson McRae, E, Richmond; Private D J Bennick, F, Catawba; Se g'ts W A Norton, G, Alexander; J L Andrews, H, Randolph; Geo Blanton, I, Cleveland; J D Geddy, K, Cumberland.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported through the Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, as soldiers of our country, far away from home and loved ones, battling for our rights and liberties, we believe that an address on the condition and future prospect of our country, from some one in whom we can rely, fresh from our State, would be of the greatest good, both to ourselves and country: And whereas, we have the most unbounded confidence in our Governor, and having a great desire to hear him speak, it is therefore Resolved.

1st. That we, the non commissioned officers and privates of the 38th Reg't N C T, in public meeting assembled, do most respectfully invite His Excellency Z B Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, to visit us at our camp and deliver us an address on the condition of our country, at as early a day as will suit his convenience.

2d That we do return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Gov Z B Vance, for the manner in which he has provided for the comfort of the soldiers and their families, during their absence in this bloody struggle for our independence.

3d. That a copy of these proceedings be sent to His Excellency Z B Vance, and also a copy to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with the request that all other N C papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. Q. McGOWEN, Ch'n.

O C HAMILTON, W F PEARSALL, } Sec'ys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HIGH POINT, N. C., March 16.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please correct in your next issue the mistake made by me, in consequence of not reading my article over carefully. I say, "All banks recently chartered in this State are required by their charters to keep on hand one dollar in specie for every dollar they issue." It should read, one dollar in specie for every four dollars they issue. I intended so to state in my communication. By the simple omission of the word *four*, which I intended should have been inserted, the mistake occurred. My calculation was made upon the basis of four for one. For instance, if a bank had $400,000 circulation, I stated that the directors as prudent managers would have at least $100,000 in specie on hand.

You called attention to the paragraph taxing gold &c. being upon *amount*, not value. I find the bill also taxes upon amount all solvent credits, bank bills, &c. If gold is taxed in kind, suppose credits taxed in kind. I know this to be almost impossible, but it looks like it from the framing of the bill. If one is taxed in kind, the other is also. I hope it will turn out for the best.

You speak in your last issue of a subject of taxation which I thought of—land and negroes. The tax on this species of property amounts to nothing except when owned by minors, refugees and non-producers—the very parties who are least able to bear a tax. Producers do not have to sell to get money to pay their taxes. Money is taxed; they refuse it, barter their produce for family supplies and refuse to sell. Up go prices. There are honorable exceptions of course. So the tax falls heavily on some, and they the ones who take the currency and sustain it.

I am glad to say that the Convention project, which you labored to kill, is nearly dead in this section. A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 46th N. C. T, March 13, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Will you please announce through your columns that Rev. Thad. L. Troy will leave Salisbury on Wednesday the 6th day of April next, for Cooke's Brigade, and will take charge of all packages left at any Depot between Salisbury and Raleigh.

Respectfully, R. P. TROY.

*Georgia Legislature.*—Mr. West has introduced in the senate, resolutions declaring that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is expressly granted to Congress, which in case of invasion is to be the sole judge to determine whether the public safety requires its suspension; declaring that parties guilty of crime in the States are not entitled to the sympathy of the Legislature, and expressing confidence in the President and Congress. The Judiciary Committee recommend that they pass.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

From the Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, March 17th, 1864.

Pursuant to public notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County assembled at the Court House on this, Thursday evening, March 17th, 1864, to consult together in reference to the condition of public affairs in the Confederacy at large, and in the State of North Carolina in particular.

On motion, John D. Powers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. H. Hardin requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chair the objects of the meeting were explained by Col. E. D. Hall, in a few pertinent remarks.

On further motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Jas. Fulton and J. W. Thompson, and Dr Hanson F. Murphy, was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee after having retired for consultation reported through its chairman, Mr. Fulton, the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consultation upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; And Whereas, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate States in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the justness of our cause, and relying upon the aid and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby renew our vows of fidelity to our country, pledging to it all that we have and all that we are.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, who have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader; who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were necessary) by their voluntary re-enlistment for the war.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy to do all that lies in their power to support the army and sustain the Government in this trying crisis of our fate.

Resolved, That to do this, not only should means be freely furnished to the Government, and supplies forwarded to the soldiers, but ample provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have left their homes to confront the public enemy in the field.

Resolved, That all our energies and abilities are required to meet and repel the advances of the invading foe, and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or political squabbles. That we deprecate and condemn all partisan agitation, whether its ostensible object is the calling of a State Convention for purposes which may be treasonable and are at least doubtful, or the getting up of factious opposition to the Confederate Administration, or to the acts of the Confederate Congress.

Resolved, That while we freely acknowledge that neither the Confederate Executive nor Congress are perfect, we yet have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of President Davis, and the honesty and patriotism of Congress, and will give to the administration of the one a cordial support, and to the acts of the other a fair trial and cheerful obedience.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the political agitators and demagogues who have been but too successful in promoting dissensions in our State and in endeavoring to deceive our people and alienate their affections from their own cause and the cause of the whole South. That such agitators, whether figuring in so-called "peace meetings," or otherwise fomenting discontent and inducing desertion, have many grave offences to answer for, and are wholly unworthy the support of a people jealous of their rights and intolerant of the least suspicion of treason.

Resolved, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year, by the re-election of Governor Vance without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being prepared, as we are, to support him with our votes and influence for the present, at least, all former differences, and forget all previous divisions.

Resolved, That for these reasons we still desire the re-election of Governor Vance, while the course of his present competitor, Mr Holden, as the leader and embodiment of political disaffection in the State, seems to us to preclude him from receiving the support of any true friend of the South or of the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion the loyal Southern people of the State should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in principle are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitators—no covert advocates of reconstruction or a peace on any terms, should receive their support under any circumstances.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and supported his motion briefly but with much force and effect. The motion was passed unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the Secretary directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Wilmington Daily Journal, with a request that they be published, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian, and the Raleigh Confederate be requested to copy,

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. POWERS, Chm'n.

THOMAS H. HARDIN, Sec'y.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN HARNETT COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

According to previous notice, after closing the County business on Tuesday of March County Court, the Magistrates of Harnett, a large number being present, together with many other citizens, organized by electing Col. A. S McNeill, Chairman and J. A. Spears, Sec'y.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was offered by C. H. Coffield, Esq., which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the administration of Governor Vance and respectfully invite him to address the people in this County at such time and place as may suit his convenience.

A motion was then made to invite the Governor's opponent, W. W. Holden, to speak at the same time, which, (after a long pause) was seconded by one of the Governor's friends (as he stated through courtesy to the mover,) but was voted down.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Gen. A. D. McLean, Col. A. S McNeill and C. H. Coffield, Esq. were elected by the meeting to wait upon Gov'r Vance with a copy of these proceedings and tender him the hospitalities of the County.

On motion, Resolved, That the action of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Confederate. The meeting then adjourned.

A. S. McNEILL, Chm'n.

J. A. SPEARS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in the Hospital at Danville, Va., 8th of Feb'y 1864, Edward Livingston Richardson, of Johnston county, N. C., son of Mary and Pharoah Richardson. The deceased was born 26th of May 1842, and was at the time of his death a little over 21 years of age.

Edward was notable for his kind disposition, affable manners and gentlemanly demeanor. In military as in civil life he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and had the happy faculty of endearing himself to his numerous friends and associates.

He belonged to Co C, 53d Reg't N. C Troops. Volunteered 1st of Feb'y 1862, and with unswerving fortitude endured the hardships of war for two long and weary years. During that time he was never known to shirk from duty or shrink from going to battle with the enemy whenever an opportunity offered. To do his duty and whole duty was ever a noble characteristic of his heroic soul. But unfortunately that plausible trait in his life of usefulness and profit to his country proved too detrimental to his "care-worn soul."

In entering upon the last duties of post, being unwell, one of his kind officers proffered to detail some one in his stead; but unwilling to impose this upon another, replied: I don't wish to resign a duty that must unavoidably devolve upon some one of my comrades. But, alas! that valiant spirit has departed, and in his death the community of which he was a member has been deprived of a worthy citizen, the country of a true patriot, and his family of a zealous friend. His war has ended and he now lies cold and motionless, "a picket off duty forever." No more will he hear the musketry's shrill rattle or cannon's booming roar, but gone,

"Where nation shall no more against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes,
But peace shall there her olive wand extend,
And man shall treat his brother as a friend."

## FROM THE NORTH.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 11th inst. says:

"Notwithstanding the semi-official announcement that the rumors in regard to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France were entirely groundless, the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the son of Mr. Dayton had reached Washington as the bearer of dispatches from his father. Mr. Dayton expresses the opinion that the recent course of the French Government, in permitting Confederate vessels of war to be repaired in French ports, and allowing them to depart freely when ready for sea, foreshadows the recognition of the Confederacy."

*The Spring Campaign.*—The correspondent of the N. Y. World reports that, soon after the arrival of Gen. Grant at Washington, a council of war was held, at which it was determined, on the advice of the new Lieut. General, to make the capture of Richmond the primary object of the spring campaign. To effect this result, the 11th and 12th corps will be brought from Chattanooga to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, and also two corps from the Mississippi river. It is believed that an army of 250,000 men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day.

On this subject the Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Examiner gives as his information from the North up to the 12th inst:—

"*I state with certainty*, that Meade's army is now in progress of re-organization preliminary to active operations, and that a few days since a council of war was held in Washington, over which the new Lieut. General, Grant, was the presiding genius. It was then and there arranged that the capture of Richmond should be the primary object of the spring campaign. The city is to be approached by three columns, according to the opinion expressed by your correspondent some weeks since. To ensure success, and render the attacking force numerically sufficient, the 11th and 12th corps will be brought from Chattanooga, and the 16th and 17th corps from the Mississippi river, to co-operate in the undertaking. The Yankees consider that with these additions, and by drawing from various quarters all the available troops, an army of 250,000 men may be concentrated against Richmond at an early day. In the war council Grant protested against any further attempt to penetrate the South until Richmond is taken, the possession of the Confederate capital being regarded by him of the highest strategetical importance. Although Grant has returned to his immediate command, it is understood that he will direct the movements against Richmond.—Meade being, probably, reduced to a corps or division commander. By the way, there has been a strong talk in Washington to the effect that Meade would be court-martialed for alleged misconduct at Gettysburg."

*The Case of the Chesapeake.*—The decision of the Supreme Court of St. Johns, N. B., in the case of the captors of the Chesapeake, has been rendered and the release of the prisoners ordered on the grounds—1st. That the U. S. has made no proper requisition for the rendition of the prisoners. 2d. That if such a requisition had been made, the act was not committed within the jurisdiction of the U. S., and was not, therefore, such an offence, under the extradition treaty, as would require the parties to be given up; and finally, because the police magistrate had no jurisdiction in the case, or, if he had such jurisdiction, the warrant issued for the commitment of the prisoners was insufficient to justify their detention.

The captors of the Chesapeake have been released by order of the Judge. Lincoln was just about to send a gunboat to receive them.

*Gold.*—Their last quotation was 104. To bring down the price Congress has passed a bill authorizing Secretary Chase to sell his surplus gold—$35,000,000.

*Declines.*—Secretary Chase has written a letter to the Hon. S. C. Hall, of Ohio, withdrawing his name from the Presidential canvass.

*The Battle of Olustee.*—The official report of the late fight at Ocean Pond states that our loss is 81 killed and 723 wounded. About fifty of the latter have since died. We captured five pieces of artillery, one stand of colors and 2,000 stand of arms. There are 250 negro prisoners at Tallahassee, and numbers are daily dying from their wounds.

*Rebel Currency and Resource.*—In reply to the assertion of one of the radicals, "that because the rebel currency is depreciated, therefore the armed resistance of the rebels must soon cease," Mr. Nesmith, Senator from Oregon, recently said in the United States Senate: "With their present resources they have the ability to resist our military power for the next ten years, and, indeed, to protract the war indefinitely."

*Enterprise Cotton Factory.*—This is the name of a new Steam Carding and Spinning Cotton Manufactory, just established and now about to begin operations in this place. The Enterprise has been started by Mr. George Brandt, of this place, assisted by Mr. Headricks. Mr. Brandt is entitled to a great deal of credit for his energy and perseverance in pushing on this work. Only a few months ago the greater part of the material was in Europe, but is to-day about being used to assist in clothing our soldiers. It is situated near and in the rear of the Flour Warehouse on Person Street—is driven by a powerful engine, and will run five hundred spindles, making about fifty bunches of thread each day.—*North Carolinian.*


**We are authorized to** announce P. G. FOSTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 14. 15-te

**We are authorized and requested** to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.

March 14. [R. P.] 15-te

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons holding my Notes or Checks, or having other demands against me, will please present them on or before the 1st day of April next or they will be paid in the present Confederate issues.

GEO. W. BULLARD.

Blocker's P. O., March 15, 1864. 5-5t*25pd

**List your Taxables.**

THE undersigned having been appointed at March Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, List Takers for the Town and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons to come forward and list their property during the last 20 working days in April next, commencing on Friday the 8th. We can be found from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., each day, at the office of R. M. Orrell on Hay street. No lists will be received after the expiration of the time which is fixed by law.

R. M. ORRELL, List Taker for Town District.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., List Taker for Cross Creek District.

March 14. 15-tIM

**Opened in the County School-House**, on Haymount, A SELECT SCHOOL for young Misses and Boys. Branches taught are Latin, French, English Branches and Music. For terms apply to Mrs. J. D. BURKART.

March 15. 15 4t

**The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac** for 1864. A few gross more just received.

Jan'y 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.


## STATE TREASURY CIRCULAR.

*To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina.*—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State East of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a scaling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the Legislature, which does not meet till the 3d Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury *before* the 1st April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June, by which time the legislature will have acted on the subject. This will place all tax-payers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration. JONATHAN WORTH,

Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 15, 1864.

*The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus—The Extent of Power claimed by the Government.*—The instructions of the War Department with respect to proceedings under the law making a limited or *quasi* suspension of the *habeas corpus*, remove many grounds of clamor, and propose what may be considered as a very moderate execution of the law. Parties arrested, in the cases specified in the law, will not be denied a trial, but their cases will be investigated by *commissioners*, who will be appointed for these duties in the different military departments. Information of all arrests under the law will be given by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and the commissioner will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the general or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the War Department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner will remain in custody.

In cases where persons not belonging to the military service shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department, for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ.

*Richmond Examiner*, 17th.

*Reported Re-capture of Cumberland Gap.*—There was a report yesterday that Cumberland Gap had been re-captured by Gen. Wm. E. Jones. Up to a late hour last night the War Department had received no confirmation of the agreeable rumor. At the same time we may say that the rumor is not treated as altogether improbable in official circles. The latest dispatches from Gen. Jones were dated a week ago, and then his cavalry were within five miles of Cumberland Gap. The force of the enemy there was not considered formidable. On the whole, we take the rumor of the re-capture of the Gap as one of those many popular anticipations of events, the probability of which has been hinted in official circles, and we trust that it may be the precursor of the early official announcement of a success so important.—*Ib.*

*A Cavalry Exploit.*—We have the particulars of a very handsome affair which occurred last week near Snickersville, in Loudoun county. A party of seventeen men, of different companies of the 6th Virginia cavalry, "disbanded" until the 15th instant to recruit, heard that a party of yankees were coming up towards Snickersville, and determined to go into "active service" and attack them. The yankees numbered twenty-three men, of the 21st New York cavalry. They were charged as they came up the mountain, four killed, four wounded, and all the rest captured except three. These three were pursued until they took refuge with a body of 50 of their comrades who were approaching, and who were too strong for our men to attack. The prisoners were brought off safely. Only one of our men was wounded.—*Rich. Dispatch*, 17th.

*From Florida.*—The news from Florida seems to point to the probability of another engagement between the Confederates and the Yankees. The latter are pent up in Jacksonville, and occupy from there to the "Three Mile Branch." Their force is variously estimated from 15,000 to 20,000, with Gillmore in command.

*From the Southwest.*—The statement that Sherman's main army has gone up Red River, is believed to be correct. The object of the expedition is probably to operate against Gen. Kirby Smith.

*North Carolina Officers Exchanged.*—The flag of truce boat last week brought home Col. C. Leventhorpe, Lt. Col. Edward Cantwell, Major A. D. Crudup, Capt. A. S. Cloud, Lieuts. R. Kewgh and George P. Bryan. Also, L. I. Handy, "a citizen of North Carolina."

Gen. W. H. F. Lee came on the same boat.

*Died.*—Benjamin E. Bently, private in Co. H, 55th North Carolina, lying in Castle Thunder under sentence of death for desertion, died on yesterday.—*Rich. Whig*, 16th.

*Yonkee Newspaper Office Destroyed by a Mob.*—DALTON, March 15.—The office of the Dayton (Ohio) Enterprise, was destroyed by a mob of soldiers on the 8th inst. Several of them, as also of citizens, were killed during the melee. The Enterprise was a Vallandigham organ.

*Funding in the Army:*—DALTON, March 15.—Over $100,000 have been funded by the army here since Saturday.

*Georgia Wheat Crop.*—The crops in Georgia are represented as looking very encouraging. In some sections the growing wheat has been injured by the frost, but the general impression is that a few good, warm rains will revive it. Thus far everything looks promising for a good crop year.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1864.


## CHANGE OF TERMS.

From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $10, and of the Weekly Observer $6 per annum." For six months the charge will be $5 for the Semi-Weekly and $3 for the Weekly.

We hoped to have been able to avoid this advance. But apart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expenses of printing makes the change necessary.

March 17, 1864

THE TAXES AND THE CURRENCY.—These are exhaustless themes of discussion and consideration No sooner is one difficulty apparently disposed of by explanation, than another is started, perhaps originating from that explanation. In all this there is nothing strange, We have never seen a tax law that was free from such difficulties. In their very nature they must be complicated and in many respects unequal in their operation. It is not in the wit of man to devise a perfectly intelligible and absolutely equal system of taxation. We publish in another column a communication from a gentleman whose experience and position give weight to what he says upon financial subjects

Yet, supposing his premises to be correct, in the main, we cannot admit some of his conclusions. 1st. That the 4 per cents. are undesirable as an investment. This may be very true, if we confine our view to the period of the war only; for no one can hope that they will be at or near par until peace shall have restored the finances of the Confederacy to something like a stable condition. But why should not a 4 per cent. bond be worth two-thirds as much as a 6 per cent. bond? And if it be so, then a present investment in 4 per cents. is not undesirable, for it is to be hoped that the ruling rate of interest to be paid by the Confederacy after the war will not exceed 6 per cent. The true view of investments in these 4 per cents. is that the money is taxed 33⅓ per cent., and in taking a bond for $100, only $66 66 is in reality paid for it Well, the interest derived during the war will be nominal, but after the war we may hope that the tax on these bonds will be reduced, and then every year will add to their value, for every year will bring them nearer to the period when the Confederacy will have to pay the holder $100 for his investment of $66 66.

For persons who do not desire to make a permanent investment, it may, however, be quite as well to hold all the money they have (beyond what is necessary to pay this year's taxes,) and submit at once to the tax of 33⅓ per cent. Of this, every one must judge for himself. Those who pursue this course will have the pleasure of knowing that they have contributed thus much to the reduction of their government's indebtedness, and to its ability to carry on the war.

2d. As to the writer's objection that the provision of the currency law authorising States to fund all Confederate notes held by the States in 6 per cents, is a heavy tax on the State by indirection, or a compulsory loan, we do not agree with him. On the contrary, we think the provision eminently just, and even liberal, to the States. Individuals are allowed to fund in 4 per cents; the States in 6 per cents. Individuals given till the 1st of April only; the States till 1st January. But suppose it be regarded as a compulsory loan, it is a burden which the Representatives of the States may well call upon the States to assume for the common good. What will be its effect? This State has on hand $1,000,000 of Confederate Treasury notes—we presume that the amount is not assumed, but in round numbers is accurate;—it invests them in a million of Bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest and free from taxation. It is objected, that to meet its own expenses, which would have been borne by this million of Confederate notes thus locked up, the State will be obliged to issue and sell its own bonds. Very possibly; but suppose $500,000 of North Carolina 6 per cents should produce as much in the market as would the million of Confederate notes. The result will be that the State will make $30,000 per annum of interest and $500,000 of principal when the bonds fall due. And far more than all that, it will have assisted the Confederate government in the prosecution of this great struggle for property as well as liberty.

As to the Treasury instructions which our correspondent has heard of, they are certainly not embraced in those published at Richmond since his article was written. The common sense course would be, and we hope will be, for the collectors to *give* change when less than $50 would enable a man to pay a bond, and to *take* change when more is required. This change to be in the small notes. In that way the public will be accommodated, the business facilitated, the collector's receipts and disbursements of notes made to balance each other, and nothing but bonds be left in his hands to return to the Treasury in settlements of taxes.

Our correspondent had not heard of any action by Virginia on the late law of Congress. He will find an act of its Legislature among the advertisements in the Richmond papers. It provides that collectors of State taxes and other dues shall continue to receive all Confederate notes at par until the 1st of April; but they must pay the same into the State treasury on or before the 25th June. The Legislature rightly regarded a payment to the collector as such a receipt by the State as was contemplated by the currency act, entitling the State to fund at any time within this year. After the 1st of April and until the 10th Dec'r, Confederate notes (except $100 notes) to be received at two-thirds of their face, and paid into the State treasury by the 25th Dec'r. $5 notes to be received at par till the 10th June, and smaller notes at par at any time. These are sensible and liberal provisions, covering the whole ground.

THE TITHE TAX.—Farmers have frequently asked whether the tithe tax for 1863 or that for 1864 was the set off against the 5 per cent. property tax due on June 1, 1864. Our own impression was that the law intended the tithes for 1863, which will all be paid by June, as the off-set. Others have thought that the tithes for 1864 were intended. The Commissioner of Taxes at Richmond has instructed the collectors on this point as follows:—

"The question as to whether the value of the tithes of 1863 or those of 1864 is to be deducted from the tax on the value of property for 1864, has so many attendant difficulties that it is deemed best not to settle it at present by the Department, but to refer it to Congress at its meeting in May. The tax not being payable till June no injury will ensue from the delay."

A YANKEE FORGERY.—A remarkable yankee forgery has recently come to light which has had an injurious effect upon the Confederate cause. In the latter part of January there was published in London a pretended Report from Secretary Mallory to the Confederate Congress, in which it was directly stated, among other things, that the rams were built in England and France for the Confederacy. Com. Maury, now in London, promptly pronounced the document a yankee forgery, saying that "he knew many of its statements to be false." But in spite of this the Attorney General of England afterwards read it in Parliament as a justification of the seizure of the rams by that government. His statement was received with "cheers" by his party, and enabled him to carry his point by a vote of 178 to 153. This was as late as the 23d of February. As soon as these facts were known in Richmond, Secretary Mallory forwarded to England and France, through the Secretary of State, an official denunciation of the document as a forgery. There is reason to hope for a favorable reaction when the truth becomes known to the English Parliament and people.

GOV. VANCE INVITED TO HARNETT COUNTY.—The proceedings of the meeting in Harnett county—the daughter of Cumberland—are interesting in more respects than one. Not only was Gov. Vance offered the hospitalities of the sturdy Democracy of that county, and invited to address them, but a motion to invite his self-nominated competitor found a second only through courtesy to its mover, and was decidedly rejected. What are the antecedents of the people of Harnett? The inquiry is prompted by the certainty that they will be denounced as "Destructives," as all are who presume to differ from the aforesaid self-nominated candidate.

Well, for a period "beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," the county of Harnett had been thoroughly Democratic, opposed to Gov'r Vance's party and ours, always impervious to Whig principles, refusing to read Whig papers or to elect Whig men; but reading the Standard when that paper was Democratic and even afterwards, and voting for the Standard's friends for office. Then the troubles arose which broke down old party lines. Everybody was for the country—(though of late it seems that the Editor of the Standard was for himself also.) The Standard's political summerset—from Democracy to Conservatism—had but slightly impaired its influence in Harnett. for, though it had endeavored to indoctrinate them with secession principles, it failed to accomplish that object, and when secession was to become actual instead of abstract, it opposed it, as they did. What is it, therefore, that has separated the people of Harnett so widely from the Editor of the Standard as to induce them to refuse him so slight a courtesy? It is this: The people of Harnett are thoroughly enlisted in the support of the cause in which the Confederacy is engaged against the yankees, and they are satisfied that the Standard's course, whatever it may have meant, has had an evil influence upon our cause and has encouraged the enemy. The people of Harnett have given their sons, their sympathies and their means, to the cause. The Standard has of late discouraged all this, but encouraged the yankees to give *their* sons and sympathies and means against us This has separated the people of Harnett from Mr. Holden and made them unwilling to see him or hear him. That they are not what the Standard has stigmatized as "Destructives" or 'original secessionists," is easily shown from the record. It is well known that in all questions of party politics the vote of that county used to be about three or four Democratic to one Whig. But, in March 1861, when the proposition to hold a Convention with a view to secession was presented to them, the people of Harnett elected anti-secessionists by a vote of 670 to 68 So they were *not* "original secessionists" or "destructives." They have, indeed, in former times, often proved destructive of our hopes of a Whig triumph, and we think they will now prove equally destructive of Mr. Holden's hopes of election to the Executive chair.

It is worthy of remark, that not a single newspaper, in any part of the Confederacy, has greeted with a word of approbation the aspirations of Mr. Holden to Gubernatorial honors, and that since the meeting in Greene county a month ago, not a solitary meeting of the people or of the soldiers has spoken in his favor. And we may add, that we have not met a solitary individual who avowed an intention to vote for him.

TREASURY INSTRUCTIONS.—The Commissioner of Taxes has published three close columns of "Instructions to Collectors and Assesors of Confederate Taxes," which settle the Treasury construction of some of the doubtful points of the tax and currency acts.

One of the most important of these decisions is, that the assessment, which has not yet been made, and cannot be made for a month or two to come, is *constructively* referred back to the 17th of February, whereby the value of all stocks is to be assessed, in May, at what they are worth on the 17th of February, before the tax *law had made some of these Stocks utterly unproductive* and for the present valueless. We can hardly suppose that Congress meant to do so cruel a thing. The stocks of the banks in this State have been in many instances the main dependence of widows and children. They were worth on the 17th of February some 300 per cent. Congress fixes a tax upon them of 15 per cent., when they only produce 10 per cent., leaving the holders not only nothing, but requiring them to sell the principal to pay the tax and support themselves. And in attempting to sell, they find that Congress has not only claimed more than the income, but has also in great measure destroyed the value of the principal.

We would caution holders of stocks against sacrificing them, for it is almost certain that the new Congress, to meet in May, will modify this provision. We think it likely that the intention of Congress was the same here as in the other property tax—to reach the speculators who had made enormous fortunes and invested their money in anything rather than Confederate Bonds. But in this case the provision was omitted by which those who held before the war pay on the value *then*, and those who have invested since pay on the price of purchase.

Among other instructions, we note the following:

Farmers who fail to deliver their tax in kind, are to pay five times the estimated value of the portion not delivered.

Every person, whether farmer or not, who slaughters more than 250 lbs. of net pork, is required to pay the tax in kind

Persons owning not more than two cows and calves are exempt from the tax on neat cattle.

State collectors' salaries to be one-tenth of 1 per ct., but not to exceed $5000 a year. The District Collectors 5 per cent. on the first $20,000, 2 per cent. on the next $30,000, 1 per cent. on the next $50,000, and 1-10 of 1 per cent. on all over. Assessors $8 a day for making lists, and $8 for every 100 taxable persons.

Producers of sweet potatoes may commute by paying the money value as fixed by the commissioners under the impressment act.

Provision is made for remitting the tax on cotton or other property destroyed.

The tax on gold and silver is decided to be payable in kind.

Joint stock companies or corporations may pay the tax on shares, instead of the individual shareholders. [This cannot be done by the Banks of Cape Fear and North Carolina, for then they would be paying out of a fund belonging in part to the State, and the State shares are not subject to taxation.]

DECLINE OF PRICES.—We learn that the prices of some articles are going down at Wilmington, as well as at Richmond, Petersburg, &c.

SEEDS FOR SOLDIER'S GARDENS.—We have received additional packages from Mrs C. Black, of Robeson, Miss Fannie Carmon, Fayetteville, Mrs M. R. McDonald of Moore, Mrs L. Cain of Bladen, and Mrs. Laura Baker of Moore county.

SNOW AND SLEET.—Winter returns unexpectedly this morning in a fall of snow and sleet.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the members of Company B, 24 N C Battalion, was held this day at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, to express the feeling of said Company with reference to the death of our much esteemed brother soldier Wm. D. Johnson, who departed this life February the 12th, 1864.

On motion Serg't Edwin T. Usher was called to the chair and Serg't Jas. March appointed Secretary

The chairman having appointed Serg't Chas H Hall, Corp'l Wm J Smith and Cicero Turner a committee to draft resolutions, said committee after retiring a few minutes came forward and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, (While we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well, in this visitation of his providence) the Company has lost a member who was exemplary for his upright deportment in health and patience in affliction.

Resolved, That we cherish his memory with feelings of affection, and strive to imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, believing that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

EDWIN T. USHER, Chair'n.

JAS. MARSH, Sec'y.

### FROM THE N. C. SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE, March 16

Messrs Editors: The command to which your correspondent belongs has been transferred temporarily from the Army of Northern Virginia, and is now doing duty at the South Anna bridges in Hanover county, Va.

The neighborhood about the camp is a very pleasant one and settled by a number of very intelligent and hospitable families—which of course adds no little to the pleasure and enjoyment of the troops on duty here.

Many interesting reminiscences of two of the most celebrated men of American history have been gleaned from the stores of anecdote and traditionary funds of the good people of this county—of course I refer to the celebrated Patrick Henry and the no less distinguished Harry Clay.

The first was born in this vicinity—here was the scene of all his early unsuccessful struggles—just over there his farm was tilled—here he kept that unprofitable store of which Mr Wirt tells us—yonder at the Court House he first startled the priests with that burning invective, that impassioned eloquence, that brilliant declamation, for which he was afterwards so famous—here he first sounded in the ears of the oppressor that thrilling sentence "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God"—not a stream that carries not with it a memory of him, nor a tree, nor a stone—every hamlet, every shanty, has its oracle or its tradition concerning the gifted Virginian.

Just over yonder in the lowlands to the west of Ashland was born the gallant Harry Clay—and in his infancy his eyes first rested on these stars I see blinking through my canvass covering to night, the walks I am accustomed to each day, the spring from which I quaff the pure waters, the hillsides I climb,—the fields and meadows were in other days all familiar to the "*Mill boy of the Slashes*." Gallant, noble Harry of the West! when shall your like be seen again? When shall those clarion notes that aroused your devoted band, and caused them to shake off the dew drops that glittered on their garments, that voice which awakened the echoes of patriotism, and caused them to reverberate and reverberate again, call to the hearts of your countrymen to rekindle fires like those you lighted in other days? Thou art gone; but

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
The scent of the roses will hang round it still,"

and though you sleep 'neath the turf of "the dark and bloody ground," though your pulse is motionless in death and mortality has placed its seal of silence on that eloquent tongue; though the fire kindles no longer in your eye, and that pale, bony hand has been the food of worms; though that hanging lock which used to wave to and fro about your massive brow no longer is shaken by the gust of boundless passion, as the lion dashes his mane in fury, your name, your glory, your deeds, live in the hearts of a grateful and admiring people—live and will live through all the mutations of Time amid the proudest annals of America's renown.

Both have passed away—another generation frets its hour on the stage, but it is no unworthy dishonored crew—among old Hanover's roster of the day few will be found degenerate, and if they do not possess the great genius and giant intellects of her great representative men, they are not behind them in patriotism and all the original graces that make up *the Virginia gentleman*.

If Hanover's sons merit this tribute, what might I not say of her daughters—but then it went do, I am a Benedict.

Yours, truly, HORNET.

*Funding in Georgia* —MACON, March 19—$8,550,000 funded here in 4 per cent bonds up to last night.

### MARRIED.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 10th inst., by E B. Ford, Esq., Corporal W. B McLELLAN, of Co F, 51st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss LILLIE BOND, of Marion.

Also, on the 10th March, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, of Co. F, 51st N. C. T., to Miss MARY BREWER, of Marion.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WM S RODGERS, of the same Co. and Reg't, to Mrs SARAH HARRELSON, of Marion.

On the morning of the 17th inst., near Gulf, Chatham county, by Rev'd Wm. P. Taylor, JOHN BURROUGHS, Esq., of Orange county, to Mrs D F HOLMES, daughter of the late Robert Palmer.

### DIED,

On Sunday night, 20th inst., MARY STARR DYE, only child of M. E and A. D. Dye.

The Funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. J D. Starr on to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock

At Gainesville, Florida, on 22d day of Feb'y 1864, of membranous croup, ROSALIE, only daughter of Sam'l A and Mattie B. Swann, aged 3 years 5 months and 22 days

At Mt. Stefling, on the 12th inst, DELIA ALLISON, infant daughter of Hayne and Mary Davis.

In Harnett county, on the 29th ult., after a lingering and painful illness, Miss MARY E. SNIPES, in the 27th year of her age, leaving a father and mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn her loss; yet they mourn not as those who have no hope, for they feel satisfied that their loss is her eternal gain. The subject of this notice professed religion about nine years ago, under the ministry of the Rev. Wm. Walsh, and joined the M. E. Church and remained [illegible] to the day of her death. For several days before her death she appeared to be conscious that she would never recover, and told her friends that she was willing to go, and told them not to grieve for her but try to meet her in Heaven. A P.

On the 15th January, at his residence near Egypt, Mr JOHN W. STEDMAN, aged 61 years.

In Summerville, Harnett county, on the 26th ultimo, after a brief illness of four days of congestion of the brain, Mrs SARAH CAROLINE, consort of Mr. John W. Howard and only daughter of the late Aaron Alexander, Esq of New Hanover county, aged 37 years, 6 months and 16 days. When memory lingers over the past there is a mournful pleasure in pausing at the grave of departed worth and recounting the virtues of loved ones lost Mrs. Howard embraced religion when she was quite young and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church: her faith was unwavering and freely illustrated, and the principles of our holy christianity clearly exemplified by the beautiful consistency of her pious life during her entire membership in the Church. She was an affectionate wife, tender mother, and kind to her servants She was firm in her attachments, constant in her friendship, and abundant in hospitality. She was ever ready to assist the poor, comfort the troubled, and relieve the distressed. She leaves, to mourn her sudden death, a husband, four small children, one brother and many friends. May they find consolation in that Religion that sustained her in all her trials here and secured to her triumph in the hour of death.

W. S. CHAFFIN.

MARTHA L. JONES departed this life Nov'r 1st, 1863, aged 14 years, 2 months. She seemed reconciled to death and appeared resigned to the will of God to be done during her afflictions. She was afflicted during the last 5 months of her life; during the time of her illness she often called her mother to her bed and said "Mother, meet me in Heaven, and do not grieve for me, for I am willing to die at any time." She said she had met with a great change, and that Jesus Christ had pardoned her sins and she did not feel like herself; she loved everybody. Though her body was racked with pain she could rejoice and praise God for what He had done for her soul. She often exclaimed she viewed her papa and brother in Heaven and she wanted to depart and go to Heaven. She told her mother not to shed a tear for her; she felt like she soon would be in Heaven with her papa and brothers that had gone before. She often said that she would be happy and freed from the troubles of this world. She said to her sister Selena, "you must not grieve for me, though we have been together all our lives. I must go and leave you in this world of war and trouble, and go home to Heaven." She spoke of her little sister Sarah, and said she wanted her to go with her to Heaven if it could be God's will to take her before she ever sinned. The deceased has left a greatly bereaved mother and three sisters, teacher and schoolmates, that doated on her, as she was a favorite with all who knew her.

She's gone; fond mother, weep no more
Why weep for one so blest?
Your child's not lost, but gone before,
She paid the debt we all do owe,
And to the grave we all must go.
Oh mother, weep not for one so blest

She bid you adieu, fond mother,
And begged you to meet her in Heaven above,
Where all is peace and love.
While in health we may view the scene of life,
But oh, in death we end the strife.
Hold out faithfully, dear mother.

You'll meet your dear child again;
Though I know it was heart-rending to you
No more on earth to see Louiss's smiling face;
But God's will must be done, and He through
His great power has bereaved you of your
Family one by one; oh try to give them up.

Louiss, we will often think of you and sadly miss you,
Louiss, miss you when to school we go and you are
Absent there, where we have so often seen you.
Oh Teacher, and schoolmates too,
Remember you may be cut down in the bloom
Of youth, and from your school be missed

A FRIEND.


**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,**
March 19, 1864.

***Blacksmiths Wanted.***

STEADY employment and good wages will be given. Apply to
16-6t] Lt. Col F L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,**
MARCH 16, 1864.

ALL persons having claims against the Government for articles furnished this Arsenal and Armory, will please present them as soon as possible. All claims prior to the 1st April will be paid in the old currency at its face.
15-3t] F. L. CHILDS, Lieut. Col. Comd'g.


### LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

*From the North* —RICHMOND, March 19.—The Herald of the 14th received, but contains nothing of importance.

Gov. Bramlette, (yankee,) of Kentucky, has remonstrated against the enlistment of slaves in that State, and has notified Lincoln that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take the slaves from their owners without consent.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of two or three weeks

RICHMOND, March 20.—United States papers to the 17th have been received at City Point

*Meade to be Removed.*—Washington dispatches state positively, Meade is to be superceded next week, successor not named. It is reported that Gen. W F Smith is to be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac at the particular request of Gen Grant Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies, headquarters for the present with the Army of the Potomac. Fremont supercedes Gilmore.

*Another Draft* —Lincoln has ordered another draft for 200,000 men, on the 15th of April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies.

*Trouble in the West.*—A dangerous state of feeling is growing up in the West The Democrats are organizing to protect themselves against soldiers committing outrages without rebuke from the military authorities. The Chicago Times advises armed resistance and retaliation A letter from Vallandigham gives similar counsel to Democrats.

The small pox is spreading in the West At Cincinnati it is worse than ever known before At Cleveland 120 cases are reported.

*Marine Disaster* —It is believed in New York that the Italian ship Regalatonme foundered at sea on the 7th inst., with 400 men on board

*Gold* —The bill authorising the sale of gold passed both Houses of Congress Gold closed at 160 On the afternoon of the same day at 168 in New York

*Butler* —The New York World denounces Butler as a malicious human brute

*Mrs Beauregard's Funeral* —The funeral of Mrs Beauregard, at New Orleans, was attended by over 6,000 persons on the 3d inst

*From Europe* —European advices of the 6th have been received. Nothing confirmatory of recognition rumors, except a statement that Mosch has returned to London, it is supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiations

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported he will embark for Mexico on the 25th.

*The Finances of the North—Alarming accumulation of Debt* —The vast expenditures of the North and the rapid accumulation of her debt excite serious alarm with her people. A New York paper, speaking on the subject, says:

"Our national finances are involved in extreme peril. It is clear that we are approaching a fatal catastrophe. Nor is this the most alarming symptom Gold must rise much higher, with a corresponding increase of our debt and expenditures. Indeed, should the war continue, and there be no other alternative than additional Treasury notes, they will, before the close of the next fiscal year, fail to command 40 cents on the dollar in gold, and our debt exceed several billions of dollars. Indeed, our enemies at home and abroad, the rebels and their allies in the North and in Europe, already announce impending national bankruptcy and repudiation, and there are many devoted patriots who fear such a catastrophe.

"That the danger is imminent is a truth which must not be disguised. Here lies the great peril of the Government. It is not the rebel armies that can ever overthrow the Union. It is the alarming increase of the public debt and expenditures, and the still more appalling depreciation of the national currency, that must imperil the great public. We are upon the verge of ruin. We are hanging over the gulf of an irredeemable paper system, and its spectral shade, repudiation, is seen dimly in the dark abyss."

Gov Seymour, in a message to the New York Legislature, referring to the rapid accumulation of the debt of the North, says:

"There are varying ideas as to the amount of indebtedness which will cause national bankruptcy, and as to how long a war can go on without causing national ruin, all agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring upon [illegible] we have to grapple is, "How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us!"

Referring to some statements in Congress of the enormous expense of the war, a New York paper says:

"Behind all this expenditure there is a system of deception. False estimates are made; the amount of debt is concealed, and deficiency bills help along the shortcomings of the appropriations The 37th Congress appropriated $2,128,309,200, and at the same time authorized debts or paper issues to the amount of $2,700,000,000. That was the work of a single Congress!"

*A Bad Job at Charleston.*—The secret is let out by the leading New York papers, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the siege of Charleston is virtually abandoned. Gen Gilmore is coming North; most of his troops have been sent, or are going elsewhere, and the iron-clads, with the exception of the New Ironsides, are to be sent to the Gulf. Thus ingloriously terminates the most tedious and costly enterprise of the war. Charleston cannot be taken with the forces we brought against it. The monitors cannot cope with the forts and the obstructions, and the New Ironsides, which is really the only vessel fit to engage the forts, draws too much water for the harbor. The capture of the city by our land forces is totally impracticable. After the expenditure of many millions, and after a bombardment and waste of powder, scarcely ever exceeded in warfare, we are compelled to confess our inability to accomplish what we undertook. We presume that all the batteries we have constructed will be held by sufficient garrisons, and that the blockade of Charleston will be maintained as strictly as ever. But, until we can have the right kind of iron-clad fleet to go into the harbor, no further attempt will be made to capture Charleston.

*A Battle in Prospect* —The Jonesboro' Telegraph of the 16th says, that the yankees, on Sunday, advanced their lines to a position near Rogersville Junction, but returned to Whitesburg, on the advance of our forces to meet them, Monday morning. The Telegraph thinks a battle between the opposing forces in East Tennessee imminent.

*Recognition Rumors.*—The Selma Reporter says Mr Vest, a member of Congress from Missouri, made a speech at Pemopolis to the Missouri troops on the 8th instant, in which he stated that he had just returned from Richmond, and that President Davis told him he had information, which was official, that Maximilian was en route to accept the throne of Mexico, which would result in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Mexico, Spain, France and probably Austria.

*From Northern Georgia.*—DALTON, March 18.—All remain quiet beyond Tunnel Hill, and appearances are unfavorable for an engagement at an early day. Division drills are still the order of the day An interesting revival is going on in the various Methodist churches here.

*Returned Prisoners.*—RICHMOND, March 19.—The N. York has arrived at City Point with 1100 men and 60 officers.

RICHMOND, March 20.—Returned prisoners arrived this afternoon An immense concourse of people were at the wharf and on Capitol Square, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.

*Georgia Legislature.*—MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.—The House passed last night by 2 majority Hon. Linton Stephens's resolutions against the *habeas corpus* suspension To-day, by the Speaker's casting vote, they were reconsidered.

*Gold.*—The Montgomery Mail says that gold was offered in that city on Friday, at 15, and in Mobile on the same day it sold for 16. In Richmond it is down to 20

*Gov. Vance.*—The feeling in favor of Gov. Vance's re-election as Governor of North Carolina, may be said to be entirely unanimous outside of that State. His late speech, though not faultless, has confirmed the favorable impressions previously entertained of him and excited an enthusiasm in his behalf. There are heart and patriotism, and manly, generous courage in it, set forth with talent and power. We hope his people will rally around him as one man.—*Richmond Sentinel*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp 46th N. C. Reg't, near Orange C. H. Va., Feb. 22, 1864

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me, at the request of the members of my old Company, F of this Reg't to return their sincere thanks to Miss Katie Blount of Asheborough, for 23 prs cotton and woolen socks—the nicest and most serviceable they have ever received either by donation or from the Government

Respectfully, J. A. MARSH, A. Q. M. 46th N. C. T.


**FOR SALE.**

COOKING SODA by the keg; No. 10 Cotton Cards; Nails by the keg, all Nos.; Wide and narrow Plough Iron. E. L. PEMBERTON.
March 21. 16t2s


### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 3 50 to 4 00 Pork 2 50 Lard 3 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 gls. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00. Butter 5 00.
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½ Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $225 to $240
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00 Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $25 to $30. Wheat 22 50 to $25. Rye 20 Oats 10. Peas 25.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00.
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00.
Soda $3 50 to $5
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 1 00 to 1 25. Sugar 10 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Outsiders' prices $4 50
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 16, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 2 50 to 3; Beeswax 3 to 3 50 per lb. Bacon 6 to 7 00; Butter 6 to 7 00; Corn 18 to 20 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 80 to 2 00; Flour 260 00 to 275 00 superfine; Fodder 18 to 20 00; Hay 17 to 18 00; Hides, green 2 to 2 50, dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 18 to 18 50, upper 13 to 14 00; Lard 6 to 6 50; Nails 2 to 2 25 per lb per keg; Poultry, live fowls 12 to 15 00; dressed 6 to 8 00 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 22 00; Fresh Pork 5 50 to 6; Potatoes, sweet, 20, Irish 25 to 35 00; Rice per lb 1 25 to 1 50; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 9 to 11 00; Fay. Sheetings 4 75 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 50 to 5 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, $50 per bunch; Wood by boat load 20 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 to 27 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*


## Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors, at the office of A M. Campbell, from Monday the 4th day of April to Saturday the 9th to receive the Taxes due from Dealers for the quarter ending March 31st.

I would also call the attention of the *few* persons that are in arrears for Confederate Taxes, that unless they are paid during the present week, they will be required to pay in Bonds or new issue.

R. W. HARDIE,
Col. for Cumberland Co.
March 21. 16-19A

**Western Rail Road Office,**
FAYETTEVILLE, March 19, 1864.

**To the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Co.**

THE Tax due the Confederate States for the present year on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Co. will be returned and paid by this corporation.

Under regulations issued by the Sec'y of the Treasury, the stockholders will be exempt from return or payment of this Tax By order of the Board of Directors.
16-2w] JNO M. ROSE, Treas'r W. & R. R. Co.

**HEADQUARTERS 53d Reg't N. C. Militia,**
FAYETTEVILLE, March 19, 1864.

CAPTAINS of Districts embraced in this Regiment are hereby ordered to furnish the Commanding Officer with a correct Muster Roll of their commands.

These lists must include every man between the ages of 18 and 45, and must be reported by the 4th day of April next, without fail.
16-1t] J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. 53d Reg't.

**Fayetteville, March 19, 1864.**

ALL persons holding claims against Cumberland county, are notified to present them at once to the County Trustee for payment. It having been ordered by the Court that after the 28th inst, no payments shall be made except in Confederate money at face value, the intention being to fund after the date mentioned.

J. A. PEMBERTON, County Trustee.

ALSO

Will be sold on Thursday 7th day of April, by order of Court, A LOT OF IRON, consisting of iron doors, bridge bolts, &c. &c. J. A. PEMBERTON,
16 tf] County Trustee

**Headquarters 52d Reg't N. C. M.,**
SUMMERVILLE, March 17, 1864.

ORDER No. 1

IN pursuance of orders from Capt. Landis, every white male person in this Regiment, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, will assemble at Lillington for examination and enrollment, as follows: those residing on the South side of Cape Fear will assemble at 10 o'clock, A. M., on 18th April next, and those on the North side at the same hour on the 19th. Commanders of Companies will have all in their Districts promptly notified.

J. A SPEARS,
16-2t Col. Comd'g 52d Reg't N C M

## WANTED,

A WATCHMAN for the Enterprise Cotton Factory To an honest, sober and steady man, permanent employment and good wages will be guaranteed One above the conscript age preferred. Apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Sup't at the Factory, or to

GEO. BRANDT, President.
March 18. 16-tf

## Leith's Creek Academy,

JAMES PATTERSON, Principal.

THE second session of this school commenced 7th inst.

*Rates of tuition per session of five months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary course, | $20 00 |
| Intermediate, | 27 50 |
| Classical, | 35 00 |

Board, convenient to the school house, can be obtained at $80 per month.

As to health, morality and intelligence, the neighborhood will compare favorably with any in the State. For further information address the Principal or either of the subscribers at Queensdale P O, Robeson county, N. C.

A. J. McQUEEN,
J. C. STEWART,
L. W. McLAURIN, } Trustees.

March 15. 16 2tpd

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator of David Barnes, dec'd, at March Term 1864 of Harnett County Court, at the late residence of the Deceased on TUESDAY the 5th of April next, I will expose to public sale all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of one Horse, Cows, Hogs, one Turpentine Still and Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles.

Terms at sale. H. A. BARNES, Adm'r,
Near Barclaysville.
March 14. 16 4tpd

## Superior Court of Law for Cumberland County.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Spring Term of this Court held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, being the 16th day of May 1864, to try and determine all actions of Tort on the Civil Docket, and all cases on the State Docket Notice is further given, that by an order passed at Fall Term 1863, the day for trying State cases in said Court has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN W. BAKER, C. S. C.
March 14. 15 4C

## NOTICE.

**Engineer's Office, March 14, 1864.**

PERSONS having claims against the Engineer Department, relating to the Defences at Fayetteville, will please present them at once to the undersigned. Powers of Attorney of the form given by Capt. James in this paper may be used, but they *must be in duplicate for each month* during which service was rendered

S. A ASHE.
15-3t] 1st Lt. C. S. A., on Eng. Duty

## WANTED,

**AT THE MANASSAS GAP R. R. SHOPS,**
*GREENSBORO, N. C.*

8 FIRST Class MACHINISTS,
6 SMITHS.
20 CARPENTERS.
Highest wages paid.
March 15. 15 1m

## Turpentine Still for Sale.

THE subscriber has a 25 barrel TURPENTINE STILL at White Hall, Bladen county, which he wishes to sell, where it stands. It is all complete except the arm. Any person wishing to examine it will call on H J. Carter, who resides at White Hall. As to terms, &c., address me at this P O A. K. CROMARTIE.
White's Creek, N. C., March 9. 15-6tpd

**By the Governor of North Carolina.**

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL

(SEAL) In witness thereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr, Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 16 2w

**Treasury Department, C. S A.,**
RICHMOND, Feb'y 20, 1864.

TREASURY notice as to funding under act of February 17, 1864 Notice is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the office of the Treasurer, Ass

## THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 24.

Resuming the narration of the first day's fight at Gettysburg, I will endeavor as briefly as a due regard for intelligibility will permit to give to day some account of the parts borne by the divisions of Major-Generals Heth and Pender, of Lieut. Gen A. P. Hill's corps, in that day's engagement. And here it may not be improper to say that I have somewhat inverted the natural sequence of events in speaking of the operations of Ewell's corps in advance of Gen. Hill's, inasmuch as Heth's division, of the latter corps, first became engaged with the enemy; but as the history of each corps is complete in itself, I hope the reader will pardon the method I have chosen to pursue in the recital.

On the morning of the 30th of June, 1863, Maj. Gen. Heth, who was then lying at Cashtown, Pa., with his division, ordered Brig. Gen. Pettigrew to march his brigade to Gettysburg and search the town for supplies, especially shoes. On reaching the suburbs of Gettysburg, however, Gen. P. found the town occupied by a large force of cavalry—supported, it was said, by a considerable body of infantry. Under these circumstances, Gen. P did not attempt to enter the town, but returned to camp near Cashtown.

On the morning of the 1st of July, Heth's division of infantry, accompanied by Pegram's battalion of artillery, broke up camp near Cashtown, and at 5 A. M. began to move in the direction of Gettysburg by the turnpike road. As the division neared Gettysburg it became evident that the enemy was in the vicinity of the town in some force, but in what numbers was as yet unknown to the commanding General. When Heth, however, reached the second ridge of hills west of Gettysburg, it became clear that there were infantry, artillery, and cavalry around the town. Braxton's battery was placed in position, and a few shots were fired, scattering the enemy's cavalry videttes and killing Maj. Gen. Reynolds, then commanding the yankee forces at Gettysburg, Meade not having arrived. This, be it remembered, was the opening of the ball. Ewell did not come into action until some time later in the day.

The division was now within 1½ miles of Gettysburg, and disposed as follows: Archer's brigade of Tennesseans on the right of the turnpike. Davis's brigade of Mississippians, except one regiment, was in line on the left of the same road. Pettigrew's N. C. brigade, and Heth's (old) Virginia brigade, under Col. John M. Brockenbrough, were held in reserve. Archer and Davis were soon ordered to advance, in order to feel the enemy, make a forced reconnoissance, and determine what force the enemy had, and whether or not they were massing forces in Gettysburg. Heavy columns of the enemy were soon encountered. Davis's brigade, on the left, drove the enemy back and captured his batteries, but was unable to hold the position he had obtained, as the enemy concentrated in overwhelming numbers on his front and flank. The brigade, however, gallantly maintained its position under a raking fire until every field and most of its company officers were shot down, and its ranks greatly thinned Lt. Col. Smith, of the 55th N. C. T., being here killed, and Col Connally, of the 55th N. C, Col Stone, of the 2d Miss., Lt. Col Mosby and Major Finney, were severely wounded. The bravery of the brigade and its gallant commander were unsurpassed by any of the many acts of signal gallantry and daring which so richly illustrated those three days of terrible carnage.

Individual acts of heroism I might mention without stint, but there is scarcely room for them in the limited space of a daily journal. One exhibition of manly nerve and highstrung purpose has come to my knowledge, which I do not feel at liberty to ignore, inasmuch as it was witnessed by Lieut Gen. Hill, and called for the high approval of that officer. It occurred during a *hiatus* when the enemy having been forced back losing some of their artillery, which as before mentioned were temporarily captured by Davis's brigade, were reforming and were awaiting the arrival of reinforcements then rapidly hastening to their aid. It was this: Lieut. Roberts, of the 2d Mississippi, observing some distance off but nearer the enemy's than our own fires, two groups each consisting of from seven to ten men, and each guarding a stand of colors, called for volunteers to take them. Four gallant spirits from his own and an equal number from the 42d Mississippi regiment readily responded, and soon a dash is made for the colors. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which all on both sides ware either killed or wounded except private McPherson, who killed the last yankee color-bearer and brought off the colors, Lieut Roberts being killed just as he was seizing one of the colors.

On the right of the road Archer encountered heavy masses of the enemy on his front, and his gallant brigade, after being surrounded by overwhelming numbers in front and on both flanks, was forced to fall back. Brig. Gen. Archer, with some 60 or 70 of his men, were here captured. The enemy having now been felt and found to be in heavy force in and around Gettysburg, the division was formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road, as follows: Archer's brigade on the right, Pettigrew in the centre, and Davis on the left. After the division had rested an hour or more it was again ordered forward, and soon encountered the enemy in heavy force, but steadily moved on, fighting as it went, and during the whole way under a perfect storm of shot and shell. Pettigrew's men now became engaged with a large body of the enemy, and fought with a courage worthy of their gallant leader. The 11th N. C., Col. Leaventhorpe, and the 26th, Col. Burgwyn, displayed conspicuous gallantry. The 26th, indeed, lost more than half its numbers; among them Col. Burgwyn being killed, and Lieut. Col. Lane being severely wounded. The 11th also lost its Major, (Ross,) who was killed, whilst Col. Leaventhorpe was severely wounded. Brockenbrough's gallant Virginians were no idle spectators in these bloody scenes—they were emphatically heroes in the strife. Fighting with their usual gallantry and dash, they bore down every opposing foe, capturing two stands of colors and a number of prisoners. This division had now broken through and driven back two lines of the enemy, when it was found that most of the brigades were without ammunition. The division of Maj. Gen. Pender was at once ordered to relieve Maj. Gen. Heth, which they did, and continued to press the enemy into and beyond the town of Gettysburg. Heth's men now retired from the fight, having been engaged since ten o'clock in the morning up to the hour of four in the afternoon. Maj. Gen. Heth being wounded in the afternoon in the head by a shell, the command from that time until the division went out of action devolved upon Brig. Gen. Pettigrew, who handled his men with great skill and ability.

The light division of Major Gen. W. D. Pender, consisting of Lane's and Scale's North Carolina brigades, McGowan's South Carolina brigade under Col. A. Perrin, (14th S. C.,) and Thomas's Georgia brigade, moved from their encampments on the east side of South mountain on the morning of the 1st of July, at 8 A. M., along the turnpike, through Cashtown, in the direction of Gettysburg, following the advance of Major Gen. Heth. When within three miles of Gettysburg, Major Gen. H. being already engaged with the enemy, the division was formed in line of battle as follows: Perrin and Scales on the right, and Lane and Thomas on the left of the turnpike. In this order, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown forward, the division advanced for over a mile, when it halted

About three o'clock, the enemy having made a strong demonstration on the right, Gen. Lane was sent to the extreme right, and Gen Thomas closed upon the left of Gen Scales. Soon thereafter the division (with the exception of Gen Thomas, who was retained to meet a threatened advance on the left,) moved forward slowly to the right to the support of Major Gen. Heth, who was now vigorously engaged with the enemy. About 4 o'clock the three brigades of Lane, Scales, and Perrin, were ordered by Major Gen. Pender to advance and to pass Major Gen. Heth's division, if it should be found at a halt, and charge the enemy, who were posted on a prominent ridge between a quarter and a half mile out from Gettysburg. The division at once moved rapidly forward and soon passed the division of Major Gen. Heth, now under command of Brig Gen. Pettigrew, whose men seemed much exhausted and their ranks greatly thinned by the severe fighting through which, during some four or five preceding hours, that division had passed. Gen. Lane, on the extreme right, was much annoyed by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry on his extreme right flank, which kept up a severe and continuous enfilade fire.

This so much delayed him in his advance that he was unable to attack the enemy, except a small force of them, which he dislodged from a skirt of woods; the same that was occupied the next day by Pegram's battalion of artillery. Perrin, after passing Heth's division, reformed his brigade in a ravine and moved rapidly forward. Upon ascending a hill in front of this ravine, the brigade received a deadly fire of musketry and artillery, posted behind temporary breastworks, and from their artillery which was ported to the left of the road near Gettysburg. The brigade, however, advanced steadily, reserving its fire, and easily dislodging the enemy from his several positions—encountering but little real opposition except from an enfilade fire from the artillery on the left, until it came within two hundred yards of the enemy's last position: the ridge upon which is situated the Theological Seminary. The brigade, in crossing a line of fencing, was subjected to a most withering and deadly fire; but it pressed gallantly forward, without delaying to return the fire of the enemy. Upon reaching the edge of the grove which covers the crest of the ridge, Col. Perrin finding himself without support either on his right or his left, Gen. Lane having been delayed by the attack on his flank, and Gen. Scales having halted to return the fire of the enemy after Gen. S. had been disabled from command by a wound which he received, attacked the enemy, who were in his immediate front, with great vigor and decided success. He was now, however, subjected to a most damaging enfilade fire on both flanks, but quickly dividing his command, he ordered the two right regiments to change front to the right, and his two left regiments to change front to his left, and attacked most furiously on their flanks the enemy who were posted on the right behind a stone wall, and on the left behind a breastwork of rails. The enemy were soon put to flight, and rapidly retired through the town to Cemetery hill. The retirement of the enemy caused the artillery on the left to limber up and move rapidly to the rear. Much of this artillery would have been captured, but the two left regiments met a second force of the enemy posted behind a stone fence to the left of the College, and, though they were easily dislodged, they continued to offer sufficient resistance to enable the artillerists to make off with their guns. It is needless to say that Col. Perrin and his gallant brigade deserve all credit for the manner and spirit with which this attack was conducted. The efficiency and value of the services of Col. P. have been fully recognized by the Government in the promotion of that officer to the rank of a Brigadier General, he being now in command of Wilcox's old brigade.

Brig. Gen. Scales on the left, with the left of his brigade resting upon the turnpike, after passing the division of Major Gen. Heth, charged a brigade of the enemy which was then engaged on the extreme left of Major Gen. Heth's division, upon the opposite side of the road, which caused the enemy soon to fall back. The brigade continued to advance rapidly, and as it commenced to descend the hill opposite the ridge on which the enemy was posted it encountered a most terrific fire of grape and shell on the left flank and grape and musketry in front, but still it pressed forward at a double-quick until the bottom was reached, a distance of some seventy-five yards from the enemy's fortified position. Here the fire was singularly severe. Every field officer was either killed or wounded. Brig. Gen. Scales and his only Captain (Riddick) were both disabled by severe wounds. The brigade halted for a moment to return the enemy's fire, now very severe, and whilst halted was thrown into some confusion. Major Gen. Pender, with a part of his staff, and Brig Gen. Scales, though suffering very much from a severe wound in the leg, soon rallied the brigade, which again pushed on to the charge, under command of Lt. Col Gordon, 34th N. C. T., driving the enemy through and beyond the town of Gettysburg. The troops of this division which had been sent into town to gather up prisoners were now withdrawn; and the whole division was formed in line along the ridge opposite the town and Cemetery Hill, the left resting on the Fairfield road. And thus ended the first day's fight at Gettysburg—the most successful to the Southern cause, by far, of the three days' carnival of blood, which will ever make memorable the time, the place, and the actors. Much blood had been shed with the going down of this day's sun, but more was yet to be spilled before the butchery was complete or the slaughter was ended.

Of the second day's engagement, I will speak in my next. Before closing, let me say that the night of the first of July was no idle one in the enemy's camp. On the contrary, they worked unremittingly, and when daylight came, verily were the fruits of their labors clearly discernible in the fortifications which they had reared, and which proved thereafter such impassable and impregnable barriers to our brave and gallant men when assaulting them.

*The Presidential Contest.*—The New York Herald says the signs indicate that Fremont will be a candidate for the Presidency beyond a doubt, if Lincoln should be re-nominated. In the latter event Chase will resign his pretensions and support Lincoln; but Fremont's convention is to meet on the 10th of May, while the struggle between Lincoln and Chase will be decided in the June Convention. The probability is that McClellan will be the Democratic candidate, with Lincoln and Fremont as competitors.

*The New Currency Coming.*—Within one week from this date there will be sent to Richmond from the presses of Columbia ten millions of the new currency. The number of signers has been largely increased. Many of these are ladies. We learn that the issue from the "mills" will be at the rate of two millions a day.

*Charleston Mercury, 12th.*

The Bath Paper Mills, near Augusta, Ga., are to be completed and in operation by the first of May.

## CONVENTION IN JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Convention of the friends of Gov. Z. B. Vance in Gen. Johnston's Brigade, was held at Taylorsville, Va, on the afternoon of March 11th, 1864.

The Convention was called to order by appointing Lt Col W S Davis, 12th N C Troops, to the Chair, and Sgt Wm Smith, 5th N C T, as Sec'y.

The President then in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the Convention.

Capt B Robinson, 5th N C T, moved that a committee of three from each Reg't be appointed by the Chair to draft preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: 5th N C T, Capt B Robinson, Chairman, Sgt H C Williams and Sgt R M Riddick; 12th N C T, Lt P Durham, Sgt Butler and Sgt J Allen; 20th N C T, Capt J F Ireland, Sgt Baker and Sgt Enzor; 23d N C T, Lt Hines, Corp Powell and Private Weaver.

The committee retired and soon reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, Wm W. Holden of Raleigh, the leader of the Convention agitation in North Carolina—the notorious political juggler of the South—the traitor who has thrown the fire-brand into the peaceful councils of the sturdy people of the Old North State, and stirred the waters of party strife until they have foamed with passion—he who for ten years educated the people in the doctrine of secession,—who in the Convention at Raleigh on the 20th of May 1861, voted the State into this war, who pledged through his press, "the last man and the last dollar" to its support, and then basely, sneakingly and cowardly abandoned the cause, and to advance his own interest, secure his election, and shield himself from the doom his infamy merited, advocates openly and avowedly a scheme which looks to the withdrawal of the State from the Confederacy, which would have the effect to transfer those troops who have so faithfully and courageously followed the starry crossed banner of the South to victory, to that army with which they have contended, and who have slain their comrades,—has announced himself as a candidate for Governor; and as we are unwilling to sustain him in the course he has pursued, which has so deeply tarnished the reputation of the State, and given seeming cause for a charge of disloyalty against her sons; and as we think the honest and loyal men of that State should unite to overthrow him and his party; be it therefore

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow citizens to unite in opposing and thwarting his aims, and establishing the fair fame of North Carolina upon a firm and honorable basis, by the utter repudiation of all affiliation and connection with Holden and his proselytes

Resolved, That in the whole public career of Gov. Z B Vance of Buncombe, we see unmistakable evidences of a high patriotism, a sagacious wisdom, and an elevated sense of duty, and therefore recommend that he be supported by the voters of North Carolina for a re-election to the position he now fills with such distinguished fitness and ability.

Resolved, That our comrades in the North Carolina Troops of this army be called upon to ratify our nomination, that the blush of shame which the election of a traitor to office in our State will bring to the cheeks of all true men may be prevented

Lt Durham moved that Gov. Vance be requested to address the soldiers of Johnston's Brigade at an early date, which was carried.

Col T M Garrett being called for, addressed the Convention in a forcible and eloquent manner. He was followed by Capts Robinson and Bailey.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee to write to Gov. Vance and invite him to speak, and forward to him a copy of these proceedings. Capt Robinson, Capt Bailey and Lt Durham were appointed.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

A motion to publish these proceedings in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin was carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

W. S. DAVIS, Lt Col 12th N C T, Pres't.
W. SMITH, 5th N C T, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 26TH REGIMENT N. C. T.
Near Orange C. H. Va., March 8, '64.

Messrs. Editors: I arrived at Camp on the 4th inst. having been at my home in Chatham county N. C., on furlough of indulgence. I found the old 26th ready to move at any moment, there being some excitement in Camp on account of the yankee raid about Richmond.

I was very much gratified to find the people at home with plenty of the necessaries of life and not at the threshold of starvation as has been reported by some. The people at home live well and thank God are willing to divide with the poor soldier who is battling for liberty.

Our Regiment is growing stronger every day, and I think by May we will have five hundred brave boys ready to contend with the enemy for independence. I hope that this summer will bring this war to a close with the independence of the South, and that the soldiers may be permitted to return to their homes to swim in the wild sea of inexpressible delight. No news of importance, more than that the boys are all right on the Vance question. All is quiet on the Rapid Ann to-day.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Died at the Post Hospital, Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Feb'y 12th, 1864, private Wm D Johnson of Co B, 2d N C Battalion, son of Daniel and Annabella Johnson, aged 18 years 6 months and 25 days

At Camp Douglas, Ill., Pleasant Heatherly, Jobery Heatherly, Robt. Allen, T. P Fisher, John Morgan and A. L Morgan members of a company from Henderson county.

Capt. John G Witherspoon of Co. K, 80th Reg't, was shot through the breast at Kelly's Ford, on the 7th of Nov, and died a prisoner on the spot a few hours afterwards, aged 26

In Buncombe county, 16th ult. Lt L D. Alexander, of Co. F, 76th Reg't N C. T., aged 29 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Killed by accident on the Rail Road from Tarboro' to Rocky Mount, N C, 19th Dec'r 1863, private Ransom Jackson of company I, 51st Reg't N C T. A brave and good soldier.

Co I

On 15th Jan'y, James H Bartlett, aged 24.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed at the second battle of Chickamauga, James D Palmer, in the 28th year of his age. Thus departs the flower of the country,—the youth we have looked upon as the stay and prop of our country. Deceased was born in Montgomery county, N C, emigrated to Mississippi and eagerly responded to the first call for volunteers to free our country from the yoke of the tyrant. He has been an eager participant in every battle in the West. At Fishing Creek, where fell the lamented Zollicoffer, he was in the charge when, for the first time in the war, bayonets were crossed. Shiloh, the second battle of Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, all can testify to his bravery; and on several occasions was he complimented by his commanding officers. As a citizen no one was more respected. For years he led a pious and consistent life, and none knew him but to love him. He leaves three brothers now fighting in defence of their country, and aged parents to mourn his untimely loss. Such is the soldier's fate. To suffer the privations of camp is a trial,—to leave the luxuries of a happy home and the love of friends even for liberty is difficult to endure; but to die on the battle field beneath the broad canopy of heaven, amid the groans and shrieks of the wounded, with no caressing hand to soothe the pain, no sweet word to bid adieu to the departing spirit, and no one to bear the last whispered adieu to the loved ones at home, is a fate none but the christian warrior, such as he, can calmly meet.

R. B. G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

With profound regret we announce the deaths of Sgt J. N. Ellis, J. W. McDaniel, and W. J. Crutchfield, Co. E, 26th N. C. T. Serg't Ellis escaped uninjured, and after the battle of Gettysburg he was detailed by the Dr. to wait on the wounded soldiers who fell into the yankees' hands. He was good and kind to them, and his name will ever be fresh in their memory. He was taken to Point Lookout, Md., were he died. McDaniel and Crutchfield were taken at Gettysburg and died at Point Lookout, Md. So have three of our brightest stars passed away. They died in a glorious cause.

## FATHER LORING AND THE PRESS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The generous attention of the Members of the Press is invited to the circumstances of Father Loring, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of their fraternity in the State. His name—his public labors are known to all. He is a venerable servant of God, one of the most pious men I ever knew. He is infirm—entirely unable to labor, borne down by the weight of many years. He is consequently entirely dependent upon the hospitality of his friends. At present he is nobly assisted by a brother Editor, but at too great a sacrifice to the latter. This appeal is made without the knowledge or consent of Father Loring, by a friend who believes that many an editor or printer or other kind friend or pitying christian will need but a word to call from him a liberal present to this good and faithful old man to drive the shadows of dependence from his quiet little chamber, to light afresh the glow of gratitude in his closing eye, and hand down his trembling limbs to the tomb, in gentleness and peace. His days are but few—what thou doest, do quickly. Any contributions for this laudable and Godly purpose will be received and properly applied by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Goldsboro'.

J. A. M.

Feb'y 26, 1864.

## LIBERAL AND PATRIOTIC.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: You will please grant a space in your columns to make known a few facts, which I think are worthy of public notice. My neighbor and friend John B. Sutton Esq., (a man in moderate circumstances) of Westbrooks' District Sampson County, through the persuasion and assistance of his neighbors, some seven years ago, erected a Grist Mill for the benefit and convenience of his neighborhood—since that time his mill has been blown up several times; but being a man of untiring energy and perseveranee, has rebuilt, and keeps his Mill in good repair. He is the regular manager and keeper of his mill, and sells all the toll corn he receives to the poor and needy at Government price, when he could as easily get three times that amount. Many bushels of corn are in this manner distributed among the destitute. He also grinds free of toll a considerable amount of corn drawn from the County by indigent families of soldiers. The example set by this generous Sampsonian is a good one, and worthy of imitation by all Millers throughout the County.

K.

*The Methodists.*—A few days ago, we noticed the exultations of the Baptist organ in New York, that with "a tread that shakes the foundation of things," that church, under the "great authorization" of Secretary Stanton, was preparing to steal every Baptist church they could lay their hands on in the Confederate States. The following shows that Bishop Ames, of the yankee Methodist church, is engaged in the same holy employ. He, too, is upsetting "the foundation" of mercy, love and common honesty, and mocking God with an abolition gospel, preached in stolen temples:

*The Churches in New Orleans.*—The Montgomery Advertiser publishes the following, dated New Orleans, Feb. 12:

As I know you are interested for the churches in this city, I write. About the middle of January, Bishop Ames arrived, and as his commission was different from what we all expected, it has ended in his obtaining possession of all the Methodist churches in the city and supplying the pastorates. His order from the Secretary of War was to take charge of all churches "not supplied by loyal pastors and appointed by loyal bishops." Of course this ended the matter and the military requisition was complied with by trustees, &c. * * I never had such strange emotions as on Sabbath, 24th, when for the first time in my life, I was without freedom to worship God. No other day of my life ever equalled it for unutterable sadness. Surely, we are touching on some of the prophetic times of the Bible.

This Bishop Ames is from Indiana, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. About six weeks since he "possessed" and "occupied," in like manner, the Methodist church in Memphis, ejecting a faithful pastor, to make room for a reverend gentleman from Indianapolis. I suppose similar attentions have been paid to the churches of Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge, and all intermediate points, for, as none of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are "loyal," in the sense of this ecclesiasti-co-military commission, so none of their appointments may stand before it."

*The Late Invasion of the Eastern Shore.*—The successful and daring enterprise of Capt. Thadeus Fitzhugh, of the Fifth Virginia cavalry, who, with only 15 men, visited the Eastern Shore of Virginia and inflicted great loss upon the enemy, turns out to have been one of the most heroic and creditable affairs of the war. With 15 men this gallant officer, who was in Matthews county on furlough, crossed the Chesapeake bay in two small, open boats, evaded the blockading vessels of the enemy, as well as the mounted pickets, coast-guard, and disaffected citizens of Northampton county, landed, abandoned his boats, marched nearly 20 miles, captured 54 prisoners, 9 cavalry horses, many arms, saddles, &c. He destroyed 1300 barrels of army stores and provisions, including bacon, flour, coffee, bread, vinegar, sugar, &c., &c. Two Government storehouses were destroyed; the submarine telegraph to Fortress Monroe was destroyed in the most complete manner, and the members of the expedition then directed their attention to the capture of the enemy's vessels. Two steamers and a large square-rigged schooner, with Government and other goods, were sunk; a large side-wheeled steamer was captured, but as a small interest in her was owned in Baltimore, the steamer was bonded.

A large, new and powerful steam propeller, belonging to the United States, was captured, and in that the daring captors escaped, under a shower of bullets, from the enemy, whose cavalry arrived a few minutes too late to do more than witness the departure of Capt. Fitzhugh and his command.

The engineer of the captured steamer was forced to run the steamer into the Piankatank river, where it was beached, and nearly the whole of the new and valuable machinery removed to a place of safety, and all the prisoners of war who were not paroled were sent to this city.

Our readers will agree with us that the war has furnished few instances of so small a number of daring men inflicting a large amount of damage upon the enemy, under circumstances which would have intimidated any but the most fearless. Our cavalry officers and men are as formidable on the water as they are on land. It may safely be stated that this little expedition, adventuring forth in two open boats, during the week of Kilpatrick's, Custar's, and Dahlgren's raid, inflicted nearly as much damage upon the Yankees as the three or four thousand horse-thieves who followed those noted freebooters did upon quiet and inoffensive mill-owners and farmers in Virginia. Nor was their work a war on private property, but all legitimate destruction of public stores.

*Richmond Examiner.*

*Heavy Funding.*—The amount funded in Confederate four per cent. bonds, at the Depository in this city, up to Saturday last, was $1,086,400.

*Raleigh Confederate.*

## NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS

The Richmond Examiner has Northern files to the 10th inst., from which it makes the following summary of news:—

*The Failure of the Raid on Richmond.*—At the date of our latest advices, news had been received of the failure of the "raid on Richmond" and the death of Dahlgren. There had been various rumors in the North of his fate; some were that he was a prisoner, others that he was wounded, and still another account in the New York Tribune said that he was safe, and had arrived at Williamsburg with his command. The first intelligence received of his death was from our own papers taken North by the flag-of-truce boat. This took the North with a surprise as sudden as it was unexpected, and the announcement of its disastrous failure, after the glowing anticipations and repeated rumors of its success, brought all of yankeedom to grief. The accounts were taken from our papers, and are published in full in the Northern papers, and the whole plot is disclosed, together with the manner and circumstances of Dahlgren's death, and the papers and documents found on his person. In general, the yankee papers make no comment, but the Philadelphia Inquirer bursts in a paean of praise over Dahlgren's "heroic address" to his men, to "kill Davis and his cabinet."

The Herald says the responsibility of the failure of the movement against Richmond must be shared between the President, his military board of directors at Washington, and the commander of the army of the Potomac. The Herald thinks that the hazardous measure was courageously executed, and would have resulted in the most decisive and comprehensive success of all the successes of the war, if a strong supporting infantry detachment had been sent up from the Peninsula to co-operate with Kilpatrick. The Herald says that there has been some very stupid blundering in the matter, and that the truth is, Gen. Meade depends upon the War office for his plans, and that the War office is incompetent to direct him. The Herald hopes that Gen Grant's visit has some connection with the movements of the army of the Potomac, and intimates that his visit is by special requisition from the President, with a view of consulting and having his views of the operation of the army in Virginia.

*From Charleston.*—There is no news from Charleston. The situation of affairs remains unchanged. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the business of blockade-running has been resumed there, and that hardly a week passes without a couple of blockade runners running over the bar, and entering the harbor. This is said to be attributable to the insufficiency of the blockading squadron, greatly reduced by Gilmore's expedition.

*Europe—Rumors of Recognition by France.*—Through the Northern papers we have later advices from Europe.

The most interesting feature of the intelligence is a rumor that France has decided upon an early recognition of the Confederate States, and is now conferring with the British Government on that step, with a view of securing, if possible, England's allinnce in the matter. The story seems to have originated in this wise. On the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, a bearer of dispatches from Mr. Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, proceeded immediately to Washington, taking the very earliest train after his landing. The said bearer of dispatches is said to have been quite communicative of the nature of the communications he bore, and represented them as announcing to the Government at Washington the early purpose of France to recognize the Confederate States. The Emperor had intimated to Mr. Dayton that, after waiting long and patiently, he could see no satisfactory evidence of the ability of the Federal Government, to put down the rebellion and restore the Union; that the interests of France continued to suffer severely from the blockade and the consequent suspension of commercial intercourse with the South; that the forbearance of the French Government in that particular had been met with only hostile criticism of the Emperor's Mexican policy by the Northern journals; that the notes which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had recently received through the U. S. Minister, in relation to the Confederate steamers Florida and Georgia, were discourteous and dictatorial in tone; and, finally, that it was due to the cause of humanity that something should be done by some power like France, not unfriendly to either belligerent, with a view of terminating a civil war which has raged so long without any definite results. Upon this intimation from the Emperor, Mr. Dayton dispatched a messenger to his Government at Washington.

This is the story. Whether true or not, it seems to have excited considerable feeling in the North. The substance of the above appears in a New York paper, as a dispatch, double leaded, from Washington, and is followed up by the editorial declaration, "on the very best authority," that the relations between the U. S. and France are in "a very critical condition." The story moreover assumes an air of probability from the fact that the Paris correspondent of the London Post writes to the same effect, and the story of recognition seems to have been received both in Paris and London with more confidence than ever. The Republican papers of the North treat the rumor with levity, and say there is no truth in it. A dispatch from Washington, as if speaking by official authority, discredits the whole thing, and says that it is but a mere trick of cotton speculators; that "the relations of the U. S. with France and England are peaceful and harmonious, and will be maintained as such with both powers, certainly with England." The North counts with certainty in the case of England, and as an evidence of the good feeling on her part, at least, points to the vote in the House of Commons on the motion for the production of certain papers concerning the seizure of the steam rams. This, the North regards, was a test question of the feeling and action of the British Government, and was decided with the following result: for the motion, one hundred and fifty-three, and against it one hundred and seventy-eight. This vote, the North urges, settles the ram question in the British Parliament, and adjusts a matter which could form "the only point of dispute which could possibly interrupt the present peaceful relations between England and the United States."

Affairs remain in Schleswig unchanged. Denmark has accepted the proposition for a conference, but it was considered doubtful whether peaceable results would ensue. The British channel squadron had been ordered to the Baltic in order to prepare for probable eventualities. The tone of the British papers is warlike. Lord Palmerston had declared peace a remote contingency and war as certain between the present belligerents.

**We recommend Col.**

S. J. COBB as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county. Election on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

March 2. 12*3tpd


## NOTICE.

AFTER the 1st of March proximo, I will charge the old prices for the practice of Medicine, payable in grain, live stock or any other species of property at old prices.

ALLEN McLENNAN.

Bush's Mills, N. C., Feb'y 22. 10*5tpd


**Blank Warrants for sale here.**


## THE LATE AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.

Gen. Ransom learning that the yankee troops had occupied Suffolk on Sunday, moved his force from the neighborhood of Somerton, and reached Bethlehem Church on Wednesday morning. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmish line advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They fled and were pursued into the town, where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed. The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and flying in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house, just beyond the limits of the town, on the East. This house was charged by our men, and all but four captured. These four refused to surrender and the house was fired. When the flames were well under way, one came out firing upon our men as he did so, and was killed. The other three remained and were consumed in the flames. The flying negroes were pursued to Jericho Run, where they tore up the bridge; also the bridge at the Canal, a quarter of a mile distant. Ransom's forces pursued and charged the camp at Bernard's Mill, the yankees running as though the arch fiend of the regions of woe was after them. Having only a small force of cavalry, they could not be followed. The camps and quartermaster's stores were destroyed, the men first supplying themselves with overcoats and other articles, which they could bring off conveniently.

We lost three men in the engagement, and the number killed of the enemy was about thirty. We had two men captured and have not learned how many prisoners we took. The affair is regarded a very brilliant one.

Gen. Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning, at Cowling's Landing, two miles west of Suffolk. Should the Yankees be reinforced and make any further advance, they will find the gallant Ransom in the right place.

Several of the negro soldiers killed in this battle belonged to gentlemen in Suffolk and died in a few hundred yards of their old homes.

Gen. Ransom obtained from the enemy some fine horses, a piece of artillery, and many small arms.—*Petersburg Express, 12th.*

*From the Army of Tennessee.*—DALTON, March 10.—On the evening of the 3th inst. Gen. Wheeler moved with a small portion of his command for the purpose of attacking and driving off a brigade of yankee cavalry in the valley beyond Taylor's Ridge. On the morning of the 9th he crossed the Ridge, which occupied some time as a great portion of the road was only a narrow trail, requiring them to march in single file. The enemy were found and fell back through the woods skirmishing until they formed in a line of battle in a strong position. Gen. Wheeler charged them, as usual leading the charge in person. Their line was broken in the centre and pressed on both roads which they took. The yankee officers attempted to rally their men, but it was of no avail; they were demoralized utterly—stampeding, flying, and the glittering sabres of the brave Southrons warning them not to stop, nor did their officers long seem to be much inclined to urge their halt; the panic had spread and they vied with their men in their efforts to escape. Leet's mill and tanyard were passed—on still sped pursued and pursuer, until within a short distance of the Chickamauga, near Lee & Gordon's Mill, where Gen. Wheeler finding the advantage the enemy had, in that their horses were fresh while his had been wearied and fatigued, determined to withdraw his command, as all had been accomplished that could be done.

A brigade of the enemy has been stampeded, demoralized, scattered, ruined so far as future service to the yankee army is concerned, their camps with several days' rations of corn, breadstuffs, etc, captured; quite a number of the enemy killed, wounded and captured, while we lost but three or four wounded. We have gotten a number of rifles and pistols, and our men have been repaid for their labors by the numbers of blankets, saddle-bags, oil cloths, hats, etc., thrown away by the flying yankees in their great anxiety for their personal safety; and the country has been freed from these pests who have been pilfering and committing depredations of every character since their first occupancy of the country.

A few more such achievements and Gen Thomas will have no cavalry left that can head an advance or cover the retreat.—*Macon Confederate.*

*From Longstreet's Command.*—We have some interesting intelligence from Longstreet's command. Indications were, a few days since, indicative of an early engagement between the two armies of the East Tennessee department, but they had all disappeared. The enemy came as far up as Morristown, in considerable force—also on the Chucky river; but on the appearance of an advance of our troops, they retreated hurriedly in the direction of Knoxville. The latest intelligence received from them reported their rear at Strawberry Plains.

There are no Federal forces on the Bean's station valley road nearer than Blain's cross-roads. Everything is quiet in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Our troops are in admirable health and full of enthusiasm, and have plenty of supplies.—*Rich. Examiner, 14th.*


## EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject. *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7 That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t